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INTERIOR OF THE HALL, TRINITY COLLEGE.

LE KEUX'S

MEMORIALS OF CAMBRIDGE:

A SERIES OF VIEWS OF THE

COLLEGES & OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS

of the

UNIVERSITY & TOWN OF

CAMBRIDGE.

VOL. I.

Entrance to the Botanic Garden

LONDON.

DAVID BOGUE, FLEET STREET:

J. AND J.J. DEIGHTON, AND T. STEVENSON, CAMBRIDGE.

J. H. PARKER, OXFORD.

MEMORIALS OF CAMBRIDGE:

A SERIES OF VIEWS

OF

THE COLLEGES, HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

ENGRAVED BY J. LE KEUX;

WITH

Historical and Descriptive Accounts

BY

THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;

AND

THE REV. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, M.A., F.S.A.

LATE FELLOW OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TO THE MOST NOBLE

HUGH DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY,

This Work

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

HIS GRACE'S MOST OBEDIENT AND HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN LE KEUX.

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Engraved by J. Le Keux, 1

Scale $\frac{1}{144000}$ actual area.

PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY

awing by A. G. Findlay.

D TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

MEMORIALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

CYCLOIDAL BRIDGE IN TRINITY COLLEGE GROUNDS.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

From the circumstance of its front being encumbered with houses, Trinity College, though much more extensive than any other college in either University, does not, to the passing observer, form an important feature of the town. When we enter Cambridge by the London road, the handsome front of Corpus College, King's, and its superb chapel, grouped with the Library, the Senate House and St. Mary's Church, all previously viewed, diminish much the effect of the venerable gateway tower at Trinity. From the grounds, however, the approach over the bridge by the noble avenue of lime-

trees, with the buildings of the New Court on the right and the Library on the left, is very imposing.

Like many other great institutions, Trinity College was formed by the incorporation of several smaller ones, its site having been originally occupied by two colleges and numerous hostles.

King's Hall.—Of these, the most important and the best endowed was King's Hall, as it was named by its founder, Edward III. Edward II. had maintained at Cambridge thirty-two scholars, who were called the King's Scholars (Scholares Regis), but he did not live to build a hall for their residence. His continual wars hindered Edward III. from completing immediately the design of his father, but he continued to maintain the master and scholars, whose salary seems to have been paid by the sheriff of the county, "de exitibus ballivæ suæ." In the beginning of the ninth year of his reign (26th Jan. 1335), we find an order upon the exchequer for forty pounds to be paid to the then master, Thomas Powis, for the salary of himself and the scholars, because the sheriff was unable to furnish the money. In the eleventh year of his reign, by a charter dated the 7th October (1337), he founded for the aforesaid scholars, in honour of God, the blessed Virgin, and all saints, and for the souls of King Edward, his father, himself, and his queen Philippa, a college, and gave them for their residence his *manse*, near the hostle of St. John, in the parish of All Saints, which he had bought of Master Robert de Croyland; this manse to be henceforth called the King's Hall. The salary of the master and scholars was then fixed at 103*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, of which 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was to be paid by the exchequer; 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* by the Abbey of Waltham; 22*l.* 11*s.* by the burgesses of Scarborough;

and 20*l.* by the sheriff of Bedford and Bucks.* The master, keeper, or warden (for so he is called in different deeds), was to have for his stipend four-pence a-day, and each of the scholars two-pence; and yearly, at the festival of the nativity, to the master and each of his scholars were to be delivered by the keeper of the king's wardrobe two robes, the one clerical, the other fitting to his degree (gradui competenter).†

The manse given by the king was soon found to be too small for the accommodation of his scholars. Accordingly, on the 10th of May, 1339, Edward III. (then at Berkhamstede) gave orders to the sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon, to cut down and carry to Thomas Powis, the master of King's Hall, for building and repairing certain houses for his scholars, six oaks, given by his queen Philippa, from her forest of Sappele, near Huntingdon, and four oaks given by Elizabeth de Burgh, from her park of Hundone. Early in the following year the king granted to the master and scholars of his hall various tenements and places, which he had purchased, particularly in Damenicoleshethe (Dame Nicole's Hithe), and part of a lane between the garden of St.

* The money paid from the exchequer seems to have been the original endowment of Edw. II., which had formerly been paid immediately by the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. In the pell-roll of 44 Edw. III. (A.D. 1370), edited by Devon, is the following entry of a half-year's payment: "May 1. To Master Nicholas de Roos, Keeper of King's Hall, Cambridge, by a tally raised on this day out of the farm of the town of Cambridge, paid to the said Nicholas, by his own hands, for the support of the scholars dwelling in the same hall, by writ of great seal, among the mandates of this term, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

† These robes were to be "una cum pellura, altera cum linura."

John's hostle and the tenement of the Prior of St. Edmunds, extending from the hostle of the said prior, opposite All Saint's Church to its end towards Cornehethe, and also an open place in the Cornhethe, two hundred feet long and fourteen broad.* About this time the number of the scholars seems to have been at least temporarily increased; for, in the close-roll of 13th Edward III. they are said to be thirty-six, and in the patent-roll of the next year, thirty-four.

The ecclesiastical endowment of King's Hall was, at first, very small, consisting only of the advowson of St. Peter's, in Northampton, which was given by the deed of foundation. A few years later were added those of Felmersham, in Bedfordshire; Hintlesham, in Suffolk; Grendon, in Northamptonshire; and Great St. Mary's, in the town of Cambridge. In 1342 (16 Edw. III.) certain persons were appointed, by letters patent, to order and establish the foundation of the King's Hall, and its endowment was then settled. On the 18th October of the next year, the Bishop of Ely confirmed the king's foundation; and on the 19th of the same month, in consideration that his wars had hindered the king from endowing his hall and scholars so amply as he intended, and that their revenues were so mean that unless they were otherwise better provided for, they must desist from their studies, the bishop, at the king's desire, appropriated to them the church of St.

* Pat. roll of 14 Ed. III. By the king's desire, the town made over to King's Hall certain parcels of waste ground, for the annual rent of a red rose. By the hundred rolls of the beginning of the reign of Edw. I., it appears that a rose, a chaplet of roses, and sometimes a grain of pepper, were very common tenures in Cambridge.

Mary's, in which church they were to provide and maintain a priest, and out of its revenues to pay, yearly, four shillings to the archdeacons of Ely.

In succeeding reigns the foundation of Edward III. was a peculiar object of royal munificence. Richard II. gave to the scholars of King's Hall their statutes. He gave them 20*l.* from the manor of Chesterton, and 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the revenues of the abbey of Sautrey, instead of the 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which they had previously received from the exchequer, in order to obviate the difficulties and delays which they had often experienced in obtaining its payment. He added to their revenues 70*l.* from the pensions of the abbeys; and, in the seventeenth year of his reign, he gave them eighty-five marks sterling, to be paid from the Carthusian convent of St. Anne, near Coventry. Henry IV. revised and increased the statutes; and, as the scholars of King's Hall were at that time reported to live extravagantly, he added a clause limiting them to eighteenpence a week each for their diet, or at most to twenty-pence, and that only in times of scarcity or festivity. He also gave them leave to pull down the hall of Cambridge Castle for materials to build their chapel. Henry VI., among other benefactions, gave, in 1444, one hundred and twenty volumes of books to the library of King's Hall; and in 1449 settled on the hall the advowson of Chesterton, an acre of land in Hinton, and two messuages in the parish of All Saints. He also freed this college from all accounts in the exchequer. Edward IV. gave the scholars eight marks for buying their robes, to be paid by the Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon; and so delivered them from the delays and inconveniences which attended their

application to the wardrobe. By such numerous benefactions, the revenues of King's Hall were so much augmented, that at the time of its delivery to Henry VIII. they amounted in all to 214*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The regular expenditure of the society at that time is stated to have been—the master, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; thirty-two scholars, each 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; seven under-graduates, each 1*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; commons, each per week, 1*s.* 2*d.*; salaries of the butler, barber, baker, pandoxator, washerwoman, and cook, each 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

A list of the hostles in Cambridge, written about the middle of the sixteenth century, and preserved among the MSS. of Corpus Christi College, informs us that the King's Hall "stood where Trinity College standeth;" by which we are to understand that it occupied a great part of what then constituted Trinity College, and of what at present is called the Great Court. The first buildings given by Edward III. occupied, probably, the north-east corner. His later grant, particularly the ground and buildings in Dame Nicole's Hithe and Corn Hithe, seem to have carried its site down to the river-side, through the garden and out-houses now attached to the master's lodge. It was divided from St. John's Hostle by a lane, apparently the same which now separates the two colleges. In the reign of Richard II., who held a parliament in Cambridge, the buildings of King's Hall were already extensive; and there were then made to it such further additions as were necessary for the temporary accommodation of the court. The king used the College kitchen; and to give him access to it, without interfering with the scholars, they obtained of the master and brother of St. John's Hostle, for a certain annual rent, another entrance to the

kitchen, through their ground, by a path seven feet broad and fifteen long.* The reign of Henry VI. was the period at which the master and scholars of King's Hall seem to have made the greatest additions to their buildings. In 1433, they obtained from the town a further grant of part of the lane adjacent to St. John's Hostle, for the enlargement of their manse.† The bounds between King's Hall and St. John's Hostle were long a subject of dispute, there being a piece of ground and a wall between them to which they could not easily determine each other's right. The wall was the boundary of King's Hall, but it stood upon ground claimed by the hostle, and the hall could not keep their wall in repair without continually committing trespass. The master and scholars had, accordingly, been in the habit of paying to the hostle five shillings a-year for being allowed to repair their wall; but at last, early in the reign of Henry VIII., they agreed to divide the ground between them, and to raise a partition wall of brick, at their joint expense, the ground on the south side of this new wall to belong to King's Hall, and that on the north to St. John's Hostle, for ever, and the rent of five shillings to be discontinued: the wall to be kept in repair by the hostle. The ground thus given up to King's Hall, is said in the deed, which is still preserved among the muniments of Trinity College, to be on the

* Jo. Caius, Hist. Cantabrigiensis Acad. 1574; p. 66.

† "Partem venellæ jacentem in parochia Omnium Sanctorum in Judaismo juxta Aulam dictam ex parte australi, et ten. quondam prioris et conventus de Chicksand et ten. quondam prioris capellæ S. Edmundi ex parte boreali, et extendit se in longitud. a via regia quæ ducit a prædicta Aula versus collegium S. Michaelis ad caput occidentale usque in viam regiam vocat. le Hyestrete versus orientem." The deed is endorsed "For the back lane to Physwic Hostle ward."

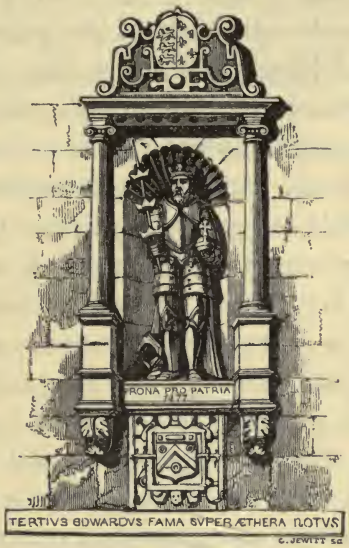
north side of the chapel of King's Hall, and to be at the east end, between the wall and the chapel, 32 feet broad; at the middle of the wall, 22 feet broad; and at the west end of the wall, between it and King's Hall kitchen, 44 feet broad; the whole length of the wall, from the street to the said kitchen, being . . . . . feet. From this deed it appears that the chapel of King's Hall occupied the same site as the chapel of Trinity College; that the buildings of the north side of the King's Hall must have coincided very nearly with the north side of the great court. The kitchen appears to have stood on or near the site of the northern part of the present master's lodge. The library of King's Hall seems to have been built at the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., and probably was the same as the old library of Trinity College, occupying the upper part of the building between the chapel and the master's lodge. Richard Holmes, canon of York and Salisbury, who was master of King's Hall in 1422, gave "a great sum of money" towards its erection, and many books to be deposited in it, which were increased by the rich contribution of the king, in 1444.

On the eastern side was the chief entrance of King's Hall towards the town, where, about A.D. 1531 or 1532, the scholars, at an expense of a hundred and four pounds, built the present gateway tower. On the south, King's Hall was separated perhaps only by a wall from Physwick's and other smaller hostles. On the west it was separated from Michael House and Gregory's Hostle by the Mill Street, which then ran in a continued line from the mills on the river beyond Queen's College, by that college and through the site of King's College, till it ended somewhere near the entrance of

J. A. Bell. J. Le Keux

THE GREAT COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE.

the present master's lodge of Trinity College, from whence a lane, apparently that called Foule-lane in old deeds, proceeded by King's Hall to the river. At the corner formed by this lane and Mill Street, was the back entrance to King's Hall.



STATUE OF EDWARD III. ON GATEWAY TOWER, TRIN. COLL.

The period during which King's Hall flourished, was not, in England, a very literary period. Amongst its distinguished men are reckoned six bishops,— Robert Fitz-Hugh, bishop of London in 1431; Richard Scrope, bishop of Carlisle; John Blythe, bishop of Sarum in 1493; Geoffrey Blythe, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and lord president of Wales; William Rokeby, archbishop of Dublin, and lord chancellor; and the celebrated Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of Durham. Of these, the first four were masters of King's Hall. Among its distinguished scholars, besides Bishop Ton-

stall, must be named Gunthorpe; Angel (afterwards chaplain to Queen Mary); Lancelot Ridley, the commentator on St. Paul's epistles; Ritwyse, master of St. Paul's School in London; and Redman, its last master, and the first master of Trinity College. Caius tells us, that King's Hall, for the gravity and wisdom of its fellows, was the ornament of the university.

The seal of King's Hall, if we may judge of it by a rude drawing made by Cole, from a deed of the reign of Henry VII., was very rich; it was "large and round, most elegantly cut, representing a person sitting under a beautiful gothic canopy, with another person kneeling and presenting something [a book, apparently]; under their feet are five Gothic arches, the middle one occupied by a figure in front, and on each side two figures, all in praying attitudes. On one side are the three lions of England in a shield hanging on a tree, and on the other France *semée de* fleurs-de-lis and England quartered, hanging as before. Round it is this legend—'SIGILLUM COMMUNE CUSTODIS ET SCOLARIUM AULE REGIS CANTEBRIGIE.'"*

MICHAEL HOUSE.—King's Hall, though the largest, was not the earliest, of the foundations which occupied formerly the site of Trinity College. On the opposite side of Mill Street stood the College of St. Michael, or, as it is more commonly called, Michael House. Of the life of its founder, Hervy de Stanton, we know very little. His family name was Aungier, or Aunger, and he is said to have been a native of Suffolk.† He was rector of East Dereham and North

* Cole's MSS. Vol. XLV. p. 80.

† There was an old family of the name of Aunger residing at Cambridge in the thirteenth century. We find in the hundred-rolls of the

Creake, in Norfolk, a canon of York and Wells, and chancellor of the exchequer to Edward II. His riches and munificence are sufficiently proved by his foundation at Cambridge. He was also a benefactor to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, at Bury St. Edmunds. Hervy de Stanton died at York, in 1337, and his body was brought, in great state, to Cambridge, "to be buried in the midst of his scholars," as he expressed it, in the great chancel of St. Michael's Church. When his heirs complained of the lavish expense of his funeral, the executors replied, that they had only buried him according to his condition, *more magnatum Angliæ*. Yet, though he was interred with so much magnificence, there is now remaining in the church no memorial of him, except in the west window, where are seen the old arms of Michael House, and probably those of its founder, namely,—vairy, argent and sable.

We learn from the original deeds, preserved among the muniments of Trinity College, that Hervy de Stanton bought the site and buildings of his new foundation of Roger, the son of Sir Guy Butetourt (or Butecourt), for a hundred marks of silver. The house stood on the west side of Mill Street, on the spot now occupied by the southern part of the buildings of the west side of the great court of Trinity College, and extended thence towards the river-side. The charter of foundation is dated the 27th September, 1324 (18 Edw. II.);

4th and 7th Edward I. (A.D. 1276 and 1279), are entries of many houses, &c. in the town held by Robert Aunger. The name, however, was naturally a common one. Aunger was properly a name of baptism, like Edgar or John. Robert Aunger of Cambridge, was the son of Aunger le Rus, or Aunger the Red, and in one entry of the roll he is called Robertus filius Aungeri le Rus.

it was confirmed the same year by the bishop, and the prior and convent of Ely; and the founder gave to his college, which was dedicated to the Holy and undivided Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel, the advowson of the church of St. Michael, in Cambridge, which was to be their ordinary place of attending divine service. During the reign of Edward II., we find another license of buying houses given to Hervy de Stanton, for the purpose of enlarging his college. At a later period he added Barington to his other endowments. After the death of the founder, the college was considerably enriched by the liberality of one of his executors, John Illeigh, rector of Icklingham and Barington, who, in 1345, gave the manor of Icklington, and endowed a priest and two scholars. Sir Alexander Waltham, knight, nephew and heir of the founder, and one of his executors, added also to the original endowment. Edward III. freed the college from all taxes and services.

The buildings and possessions of Michael House were gradually increased by the munificence and gratitude of its members. In 1365, William de Gotham, master of this college, gave to it a considerable number of books, a sum of money, and a house sufficiently large for three scholars. He expended 130*l.* in building twelve chambers and a kitchen. To this master's exertions, the college owed, in 1385, the recovery of some of its lands, which had been wrested from it by the unruly barons of that unsettled time. In 1391, with the king's license, Henry de Granby, also master of the college, bought the hostle of St. Margaret, on the east side of Mill Street. In 1415, John Turke endowed two scholars. Besides the hostle of St. Mar-

garet, St. Margaret's School, in School's Lane, was given to this college by Juliana Bradell. The possessions of the college, in School's Lane, the site of the present public schools, were afterwards exchanged for the priory of Wynghale, in Lincolnshire.

It is more difficult to trace the exact site of the buildings of Michael House, than it was in the case of King's Hall. Towards the west the garden was bounded by a ditch, at some distance from the river, to which, however, it would seem to have made a nearer approach by its garden, on the south-western side. In the second year of Henry VI. (A.D. 1424), John Otteringham, then master, obtained a license from the town to make, at the expense of the college, a ditch, twelve feet broad, reaching from the common ditch, on the west side of the college garden, to the bank of the river (ad altam ripam domini regis). At the end of this ditch was to be a bridge, three feet broad, with a "leynyngtre" on one side of the bridge, and a ford for the passage of cattle and beasts. This ditch was eighty feet distant from the nearest part of the wall of King's Hall. Several pieces of common land were added to the possessions of the college during this reign, for the purpose of increasing its buildings. They were carried to the lane, that led by King's Hall to the river, by the acquisition of a piece of ground called the Milnestones, which lay behind a hostle called Newmarket Hostle, to the north of Michael House gardens, and was separated from the river by an open place belonging to the town, called "Mylnestones Hyll." "The Milnestones" was taken of the town by a lease, for a sum of twenty-pence annually, so early as the 15th Henry VI.; and in 1541 (33 Hen. VIII.), it was finally made over to the col-

lege, in exchange for certain lands belonging to the latter, lying in Granchester field. In 1448, Henry VI. gave, by letters patent, part of a garden, called Henabbey, adjoining the college garden, and at one end abutting on Mill Street, at the other on the "King's Foss" (super fossam regiam). Soon after the year 1500, John Fisher, then master, expended a hundred pounds on buildings and repairs. His successor, John Fothede, bought much land in the name of the college; and at some period between the latter part of the fifteenth century and the year 1541, the garden called Newmarket Hostle, and perhaps, also, Gregory's Hostle, was bought, by which the site of Michael House would be extended to the corner made by Mill Street and the lane running down to the river. John Yotton, who preceded Fisher in the mastership, gave to the college two hundred books and a gilt cup, besides a considerable sum of money.

At its surrender, in 1546, the patronage of Michael House consisted of St. Michael's Church, in Cambridge, Barrington and Orwell, in Cambridgeshire, and Grundisburgh, in Suffolk, which latter had been given by Walter de Waney. Its revenue was then rated at 144*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The scholars of this college were often distinguished from those of King's Hall by the title of Fellows. In the Ely registers, A.D. 1343, we find mention of a perpetual scholar of this house. Cole has given a drawing of the seal of Michael House, from the lease of The Millstones, where, though it is much defaced, we see St. Michael trampling on the dragon, with the arms of the college apparently on his shield. All that can be traced of the legend is .... SCOLAR ....

Among the distinguished men who were educated at

Michael House, are reckoned three bishops, Ayscough of Sarum, the confessor of Henry VI., who was murdered in Cade's insurrection, in 1450; Story, of Chichester; and the celebrated Cardinal Fisher, bishop of Rochester. Francis Mallet, the last master, is known as the translator of Erasmus's Paraphrase on St. John; he was chaplain to the Lady Mary, canon of Windsor, and dean of Lincoln.

Hostles.—At an early period the site now occupied by Trinity College was covered with numerous hostles of scholars, which, after the foundation of Michael House and King's Hall, were gradually absorbed in these two greater institutions. Of most of these hostles it is now impossible to ascertain the origin or history, and of some it is probable that even the names are lost. Yet the indications given by those who wrote when these smaller buildings were still in people's memory, and in some cases the deeds of the greater colleges, enable us to fix the situation of those whose site is included in that of Trinity College, but which did not form part of the original possessions of King's Hall and Michael House.

On the south side of Michael House stood Gerard's (corrupted into Garret) Hostle, and Oving's (or Hoving's) Inn. There is still preserved an original deed, apparently as old as the middle of the thirteenth century, whereby Richard Swete grants to Peter Fitz-Mabille a house and land by the river-side, and on the back of which, in a very old hand, is written "*Ovingge*," whence Cole conjectures that it was part of the ground of Oving's Inn.* If this conjecture be right, the house

* Cole's MSS. in Brit. Mus. Vol. XLV. p. 78.

and land granted to Fitz-Mabille must have been given afterwards to the nuns of St. Radegund; for John Caius informs us that this inn received its name from one John Ovings, clerk, who bought its site, then a vacant place, of the prioress and convent of St. Radegund, in the reign of Edward II. A.D. 1316. According to the deed, which in Caius's time was preserved among the archives of Michael House, to which college this inn then belonged, it was situated in Henny, in the parish of St. Michael, on a spot then called Flaxhythe.* Of Gerard's Hostle† we only know the site, which was on the north side of what has been from it called Garret Hostle Lane. It also gave name to Garret Hostle Bridge; and on the other side of the river was formerly Garret Hostle Green. Oving's Inn stood nearer to Michael House, and is said to have been opposite the back entrance of Caius College. Somewhere adjacent to these two hostles was a piece of ground called HENABBEY, which adjoined the garden of Michael House on one side, and on another butted upon the Mill Street, and was given to Michael House by Henry VI. In an old ledger-book of Trinity College, quoted by Baker,‡ this site is named a hostle.

On the north side of Michael House, between it and the western part of King's Hall, we meet with the names of two small hostles—if they be not one and the

* Caius, Hist. Cantab. Acad. p. 48, where it is called "Ovingi diversorium."

† It is termed by John Caius, "*Divi* Gerardi hospitium."

‡ MS. Harl. 7047. "Multa erant circa situm et mansionem Domus Michaelis studentium Hospitia, viz. Hospitium D. Margaretæ, Hospitium Phiswick, Hospitium Ovethe, Hospitium Garret et Henabby, quorum nec fundatores nec redditus annuus usquam apparuit."

F. Mackenzie J. Le Keux

TRINITY COLLEGE
ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

NEVILE'S GATE, ENTRANCE TO THE COLLEGE STABLES.

same — St. Gregory's Hostle and Newmarket Hostle. Gregory's Hostle seems to have formed the corner of Mill Street and the lane called Foul Lane, leading from it to the river, and to have been thus opposite the back entrance of King's Hall. In the time of Caius the old building had been demolished, and its site was occupied, as he tells us, by the "bed-room" of the master of Trinity College. According to Richard Parker, its site was occupied in his time (A.D. 1622) by "Trinity College Dove-house." I cannot ascertain if it were immediately adjacent to Michael House. Newmarket Hostle, which, if it be not another name for the same house, must have stood close beside it, is, as far as I have been able to discover, only mentioned in the deeds relating to "The Milnestones." By these deeds it appears to have stood between Foul Lane and Michael House; its garden being adjacent to the Milne-

stones. In the deed of 1541, it is called a late hostle, and had already become a part of Michael House.

The space on the east of Mill Street, between King's Hall and Caius College (then called Gonvile Hall), was also occupied by several hostles. The west side of what was then called the High Street, between King's Hall and Gonvile Hall, was occupied by St. Margaret's Hostle, and perhaps by Tyler's or Tyled Hostle. The former of these hostles stood at the south-east corner of Trinity College, nearly opposite the church of St. Michael. It appears to have been a foundation of some antiquity and importance, and is mentioned several times in the registers of Ely. In 1339, a licence was given for a priest to say mass during one year in its chapel or oratory. In 1341, the society is mentioned under the title of the Master and Scholars of St. Margaret's Hostle. In 1351, a general licence was granted to any of the fellows of this house, who *might be* priests, to say mass in their chapel whenever they liked.* In 1391, St. Margaret's Hostle was sold to Michael House.

The exact position of Tyled Hostle is not so easily ascertained. It seems to have stood behind and partly between the hostles of St. Margaret and St. Catherine, and to have had an entrance from the lane running then between Gonvile Hall and Phiswick Hostle. In Fuller's time, its site was said to be occupied by private houses ("*privatas ædes*"). Caius says that it had formerly belonged to one John Tyler, from whom it took its name. It was also said to have taken the name of

* See the transcripts of the Ely Registers, in Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. MS. addit. No. 5876.

Tyled Hostle, from the materials of which it was built.

A little to the west of St. Margaret's Hostle, stood St. Catherine's Hostle, which also seems to have been a house of some antiquity, and whose site, according to Caius, was afterwards occupied by Phiswick Hostle Garden.*

We come now to the last hostle on our list. The side of the lane running by the old northern entrance of Gonvile Hall, from St. Margaret's Hostle and Tyler's Hostle to Mill Street, was occupied by Phiswick Hostle, whose site is now occupied by a part of the buildings forming the south side of the great quadrangle of Trinity College. This hostle was formerly the private residence of William Phiswick, Esquire, beadle of the university in the latter part of the fourteenth century. By his will, dated the 29th March, 1393, he gave his house to Gonvile Hall, and it was, after his death, raised into a kind of branch college, governed by two principals, one chosen from among its own scholars, the other from Gonvile Hall. The scholars of this hostle attended divine service and buried their dead in the chapel of the Hall. While Phiswick Hostle flourished thus as the dependant of Gonvile Hall, it was distinguished by the number of learned men which it sent out into the world. It was much enlarged by William Renele, rector of Tichwell, in Norfolk. In 1546, King

* Cole mentions a tradition extant in his time, that *St. Catherine's Hostle* had occupied the site of some old houses, nearly opposite the end of Green Street, which, it is more probable, were part of the old hostle of St. Margaret. Caius seems to have ascertained the position of these hostles from old deeds preserved in his time among the muniments of Phiswick Hostle.

Henry VIII. obtained from the master and fellows of Gonvile Hall a grant of this hostle, in consideration of 3*l.* a-year, to be paid out of the exchequer, until a sufficient satisfaction should be made them, either by himself or his heirs.

Before we proceed further, let us again cast our eyes over the site of Trinity College, occupied as it then was by hostles and streets. The lane between Trinity College stables and Caius College was at that time prolonged, under the general name of Mill Street, to a point which must have been near the site of the front door of the present master's lodge. From this point, a lane, probably at right angles to Mill Street, ran down to the river side, which, apparently from its dirtiness, was called Foule Lane. The larger part of the present great court of Trinity College was occupied by King's Hall, whose southern side seems to have run nearly opposite the entrance to the modern hall, and which was bounded on the west by St. John's Hostle (now St. John's College). The entrance from the town was by the present gateway of Trinity College. Another chief entrance was at the corner of Mill Street and Foule Lane. The buildings and gardens of King's Hall were prolonged to the river side, occupying, in that direction, the ground between Foule Lane and St. John's Hostle. Immediately adjoining to the southern side of King's Hall, were the gardens of the different halls which fronted the lane that divided them from Gonvile Hall, and which now divides Trinity and Caius Colleges, then called Findsilver Lane. Of these, the most westerly was Phiswick's Hostle, whose western end formed the corner of Mill Street. To the east, stood St. Catherine's Hostle, Tyled Hostle, and St.

Margaret's Hostle; the latter, probably, occupying the site, or part of the site, of the mass of buildings which now conceal the front of the college from the street. On the west side of Mill Street, opposite the end of Phiswick's Hostle, stood Michael House, whose gardens ran back towards the river. The west side of Mill Street, between Michael House and Foule Lane, was Gregory's Hostle; and behind it, perhaps at an earlier period, Newmarket Hostle, with what was called Millstones Hill, a part of the common of the town, which seems to have run along the side of the river, on the west. On the south of Michael House were also two hostles: the first, Oving's Inn, occupying nearly the site of the present Bishop's Hostle; and the other, Gerard's, or Garret Hostle, standing between Oving's Inn and Garret Hostle Lane. The river, on which the gardens of King's Hall, Michael House, and these hostles bordered, did not run as at present. After passing Clare Hall, it branched out into two streams; of which the larger seems to have occupied its present bed, and the smaller passed under the site of the present library, and rejoined the other at the bridge of St. John's College. The space between the two branches of the river was called Garret Hostle Green; and there was one bridge over the smaller stream at the end of Garret Hostle Lane, and a second behind the Garden of Michael House.

Trinity College.—In the time of Henry VIII., the two large foundations had obtained, by purchase or grant, nearly all the surrounding hostles; and the whole property was represented by the names of King's Hall, Michael House, Oving's Inn, and Phiswick's Hostle, the latter belonging to Gonvile Hall. That

king caused all these foundations to be surrendered into his hands; and, in settling them collectively on his new foundation, he added that part of Mill Street which lay between Findsilver Lane and the entrance of King's Hall, and the whole of Foule Lane, which he had obtained from the town. The charter of foundation of Trinity College is dated on the 19th of December, 1546. Very shortly after this period, the New College, by some means or other, had obtained possession of at least a part of Garret Hostle Green; and this is probably alluded to in a paper of complaints against the colleges for incroachments upon the town, preserved among Archbishop Parker's MSS., at Corpus College, and said to be of the middle of the sixteenth century, in which Trinity College is accused of having "inclosed a common lane, leading to the river, and unto a common green;" and of having "laid mucke upon the said common greene, and having builded a common jakes there."

It does not appear that the king added much to the revenues of the old colleges, when he thus joined them in one; but those revenues must have been very considerable. His daughter, Queen Mary, however, added greatly to the endowments of her father's college; and appointed salaries for the maintenance of twenty scholars, ten choristers, with their master, four chaplains, thirteen poor scholars, and two under-sizars. Twenty years after, at the time when Caius published his history, the college is said to have supported sixty-two fellows, seventy-one scholars, 138 pensioners, and 110 sizars and sub-sizars.

The first master of Trinity College was John Redman, who had previously been master of King's

Hall. Redman, who appears to have been a good scholar, was chaplain to the king, and held several ecclesiastical benefices. In the list of the sixty fellows nominated in the charter of foundation, we see, among other distinguished names, that of the celebrated magician and philosopher, John Dee. The second master was Dr. William Bill, who had previously been master of St. John's. He was deprived, by Mary, to make way for a more zealous Catholic, John Christopherson, one of the original fellows, who was also made, by that Queen, Bishop of Chichester. But he, in his turn, was deprived by Elizabeth, and Dr. Bill returned to his post. He was succeeded by Robert Beaumont, who was followed by the celebrated John Whitgift.

At the period of the reformation in England, the sudden changes in the position of the Catholics and Protestants, and the violent hatred which the one party bore to the other, were the causes of much confusion and disorder. These were felt nowhere more than in the university of Cambridge, where were brought together, within the same college, zealous supporters of the old superstitions of the church, as established by Edward VI. and Elizabeth; of the extreme doctrines of the puritans; and of many others, which were neither agreeable to the opinions of the catholics, churchmen, or puritans. This strong contrasting of various doctrines with each other naturally enough bred licence of opinion, which was as naturally accompanied by licence of action, and the disorder was increased by the selfish behaviour of the catholics, who were now obliged to quit the high offices which they had held there under Queen Mary. The popish masters of colleges tried to exhaust and waste their revenues and property before

they left them, and it became a common thing to sell fellowships for money. At this period, however, more than at any other, the persons chosen for university and ecclesiastical preferment were severe and active men, and none of them more so than John Whitgift. He was brought to Trinity College from Pembroke Hall, where he had been master two or three months, and his first care, as master of the larger society, was to repress the extreme disorder which reigned there, and to enforce the statutes of the college, which seem to have been very much neglected. In some instances, perhaps, he interpreted them too strictly, but he would allow of no evasion; and we soon find open war between the master and his fellows, to such a degree that the former was on the point of quitting his post. The following letter, which is preserved among the Lansdowne manuscripts, in the British Museum, was written to Lord Burghley, their chancellor, by the heads of the other colleges, in favour of the master of Trinity, and in deprecation of his retirement.

"*To the right honorable and oure very good Lorde the Lorde Treasurer geve these*

"Our humble duties unto your honorable Lordship remembered. Whereas contention and trouble is moved of late by certen of Trinite College agaynst Mr. Doctor Whightgifte ther master, for executing of statuts of that college, and so farre growen that some of them have ben impudently bold bothe openly and priuately to rayle upon hym, to despite and slander hym, to his great grief and to the discoraging of his contynuance in the government of that college, as we do, and ar sorry to perceyve: for as moche as we do well knowe, and thereof do assure your honor, that if he shuld by suche meanes be brought to turne his mynde from that howse and to leave it, the hole body of the universitie should lament it: ffor he is well

known to be wyse, lerned, and holly bent to the execucion of good lawes and statuts, to the repressyng of insolency, and therwithe to the mayntenance of lerning and well doing. Therefore, as we have thought it our part to advertise your honor hereof, so our humble sute is, for the love of the universitie, that your lordship's countenance and fauor may so appere to contynue towards hym (as it hathe alwayes done hertofore), that close bytyng, and slanderous and false reports of hys adversaries beyng caryed abrode, be no further credited, than iust proff thereof can be made. And that the felowes of hys howse and others without just cause do not insult and triumphe over hym. And finally that he may be so used by your wisdom, as we do not lose hym whom we can not want. And thus with our harty prayers for the good preservation of your honorable estate, we commit the same to Almighty God. From Cambridge, the 28 of September, 1572.

"Your Lorship's dayly orators to command,

"ANDREW PERNE, HENRY HARVY,
EDWARD HAWFORD, THOMAS ITHELL,
WILLIAM CHADERTON, THOMAS BYNG." *

The state of parties in the university was such, that it was not uncommon to hear college preachers support in the pulpit the most extreme doctrines of the puritans, and inveigh against prelacy as an invention of the devil. Cartwright, a fellow of Trinity College, and then Margaret professor of divinity, delivered a course of lectures against the church government by bishops. The master of his college reprehended him; and, though he had warm partisans in the college and university, he was finally deprived and expelled. But the heats which thus arose in Trinity College,

* MS. Lansdowne, No. 15, art. 68. Perne, who was this year vice-chancellor, was master of Peter-House; Hawford was master of Christ's College; Chaderton, of Queen's; Harvy, of Trinity Hall; Ithell, of Jesus College; and Byng, of Clare Hall.

spread throughout the university and the whole kingdom.* Whitgift at last quitted his mastership, on being raised to the bishopric of Worcester, and was succeeded by John Still, who was afterwards created Bishop of Wells.

For some time after the foundation of Trinity College, no attempt seems to have been made to change the face of the old buildings, but it long remained a great and irregular mass of houses and gardens. The present chapel was begun by Queen Mary, but at her death the walls were raised no higher than the windows.† Elizabeth, early in her reign, finished the chapel, and a new library, which also had been commenced in the preceding reign. It is asserted in the inscription to Loggan's view, that the chapel was finished, and the hall built, at the expense of the society, who also added some buildings to those which had been given to this college by Henry VIII. To the building of this library, as well as to the improvements of the master's lodge, Dr. Christopher is said to have contributed liberally. Sir Edward Stanhope, who had been

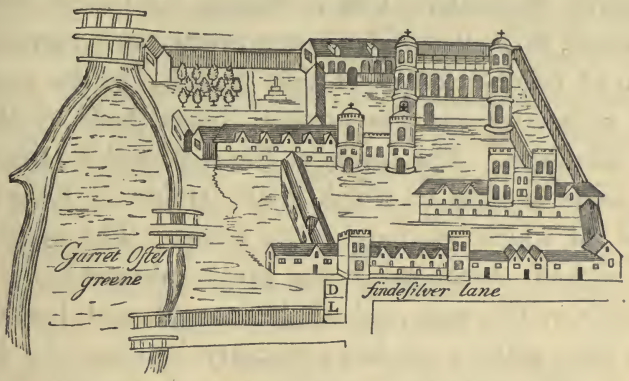
* "On a Sunday (in Dr. Whitgift's absence), Mr. Cartwright, and two of his adherents, made three sermons in one day in the chapel, so vehemently inveighing against the ceremonies of the church, that at evening prayer all the scholars save three, viz. Dr. Leg, Mr. West, Whitaker's tutor, and the chaplain, cast off their surplices as an abominable relic of superstition."—FULLER.

† "Sacellum patris sui monumento tam quoad cætera instructo regaliter per omnia compar cultui divino congruum extruere in animo habuit. Curam structuræ viris ad opus gnavis demandavit, de impensis rationem inire jussit. Surgebant mœnia, sternebantur fenestrarum solia; verum inter intentionem, et operis consummationem desideratis hoc lumen nostrum diem clausit."—Ledger Book of Trinity Coll. ap. Baker. MS. Harl. 7047. The entry seems to have been made by a Catholic.

A. Bell J. Le Keux

THE LIBRARY, TRINITY COLLEGE.

fellow of the college, gave 700*l.* to furnish the library, and to support a librarian.



TRINITY COLLEGE IN 1574, FROM ABP. PARKER'S MAP.

In a bird's-eye view given in the curious and rare map of Cambridge, published in 1574, dedicated to Archbishop Parker, and found in some copies of Caius's History of the University,* we still see the old buildings of King's Hall, Michael's House, and the hostles, probably much as they stood at the time of the dissolu-

* An account of the old plans of Cambridge is given in Gough's "British Topography." The oldest is this dedicated to Matthew Parker and engraved by Richard Lyne, in 1574. It is on the same scale as the wood-cut I have given in the text. It is only since the first sheet of this book was printed that I have accidentally discovered this map in one of the copies of Caius, in the Museum, for it is rarely found in the book. Braun's map made in 1576 (and not, as in Gough, in 1572), is taken incorrectly from the former, and the buildings all changed and thus much distorted, to give them the appearance of being viewed from the west instead of the south. I have not been able to meet with a copy of the map by Ralph Aggas, in 1578. The one attributed to Hollar is very diminutive: a copy of it is preserved among Hollar's engravings, in the Print-Room of the British Museum. Gough has omitted the small plan by Speed, in the corner of his map of the county, 1610. After this, we have Fuller's, in 1655; and Loggan's, in 1690.

tion of those societies. If we make allowance for some little distortion in the design, and some errors of the engraver, particularly that of making his towers nearly all round, we may consider it as a pretty exact representation of Trinity College at that period. In the north-east corner we see the present chapel, built by Mary and Elizabeth. The tower at the west end is probably the same as that on which is the statue of King Edward, of which we have given a cut. The engraver has, without doubt, taken the great entrance-tower for a tower at the east end of the chapel, and has, with that idea, made a perfect symmetry between the two. The building with the large windows, in the little court to the west of the chapel, may, possibly, be the library. The building with the two towers before it, was probably the entrance gateway to King's Hall from Mill Street: the line of buildings running to the left seem to have formed the north side of Foule Lane, all to the north being part of the Hall. The building to the left of the two towers in front, with the houses extending from it to the north, is marked in the map as Michael House. The northern end of these latter houses was Gregory's Hostle. The houses between the two towers are said to be Phiswick's Hostle; the right-hand tower I suppose to be that which now stands on the south side of the Great Court;* and the buildings still further to the right, are the site of St. Catherine's Hostle and Tiled Hostle.

* The tower to the left, I fancy, is an error of the engraver: it has, perhaps, been only intended to represent the end of the kitchens, &c., which might, in the original drawing, partly conceal the hall from view. As it is, no distinct idea is given of the hall.

The site of St. Margaret's Hostle is omitted in the map, as is all the space between the walls of the college and the street. The houses, with the two turrets, which run westwardly into the middle of the Great Court, formed, without doubt, the southern side of King's Hall, and were, probably, joined to the two towers to the north by a wall, before this part of Mill Street was inclosed. D. and L. mark, in this plan, the sites of Oving's Inn and Garret Hostle. In a very curious but much smaller map, said to have been engraved by Hollar, but drawn before the foundation of Sidney College (1596), the distribution of the buildings is not altered, except that part of the buildings, which I have conjectured to be the library, are pulled down, and the little court seems to be turned into a garden. In this plan, the river still remains as before, but the walks of St. John's college are inclosed and planted. The walks of Trinity College seem to have been inclosed during the mastership of Dr. Nevile, the most munificent benefactor that the college has had since the days of Queen Mary.

Thomas Nevile, descended from one of the noblest families in the kingdom, had been fellow of Pembroke, and then master of Magdalene College, before he was chosen master of Trinity. He died, in 1615, Dean of Canterbury, and was buried in the cathedral there. In his latter years, he is said to have spent three thousand pounds in enlarging and improving his college. To him we owe the great court, as it stands at present; and he built part of the two sides of the court which, after his name, has been since called Nevile's Court. The plan of Cambridge, given in

Speed's map, in 1610, exhibits the college, as far as can be seen, very little differing from its appearance in Hollar's plan, except that the grounds are inclosed, and some trees planted; but the river still occupies its two beds. In Fuller's plan, in 1655, we have the great court as now, with its conduit in the middle, two sides of Nevile's Court, and the river turned into its present course. A few old buildings are still visible on the site of the hostles to the south of Michael House. Nevile seems to have been aided by the contributions of some munificent members of the college: bishops Hutton and Still each contributed one hundred marks towards "the new court," that is, I suppose, the altering the old buildings so as to form the great court; and Bishop Redman (of Norwich) is said to have given about the same sum towards wainscoting the library.

The inclosure of the walks of Trinity College was warmly opposed by the master and fellows of St. John's College, who claïmed a right and interest in it, and required that their consent should be asked, although they had already a similar inclosure. The land inclosed was seven or eight acres; in exchange for which, the college laid out in common twenty-five acres of its own land, which lay about the town. The fellows of St. John's represented that, from time immemorial, they had been used to walk on the ground thus to be inclosed, and that their tenants had used it as pasture; that they should hereafter want a convenient place for exercise; that by the alteration in the river, its course would be so much straightened, that, upon every flood, the under lodgings of the nether court of St. John's

would be overflowed;* that it would be a precedent whereby the town might hereafter sell other lands, and so stop up their way into the fields; and they excused their own inclosure on the ground of its having been made before the foundation of the college, while it was an hostle. They demanded an acknowledgment of 12*d.* a year; "a particular walk," as they term it, sixteen feet broad; that the corporation, in consideration of this large grant of land by Trinity College, should give to St. John's a little plot of ground, also to be inclosed, leading from their back-gate into the fields; and that a quill should be allowed them from the conduit pipes of Trinity College, to supply them with water. How the matter was adjusted I have not discovered; but St. John's has certainly a broad walk between their grounds and those of Trinity College, leading to the common ground behind.

King's Hall, as being at that time the only royal foundation in the university, and as being, perhaps, the most magnificent edifice in the place, was naturally considered as the peculiar residence of the king, when he visited Cambridge. We have seen that when Richard II. held his parliament here, this college was fitted up for the reception of his court, though he himself took up his lodgings in the Abbey of Barnwell. Trinity College had a double claim to the honour of receiving the king, both as the representative of the foundation of King Edward III., and as being itself founded by King Henry VIII.; and, when its buildings were enlarged and beautified, the lodge was fitted up with a view to its serving, on such

* It would appear that Garret Hostle Green, between the two branches of the river, was not regularly made over to the college till this time.

occasions, to harbour the monarch. It constantly lodges the judges as the representative of the king, while on their circuit.* At the time of Elizabeth's visit to the university (1564), Trinity college, whose buildings were then only in a state of transition, probably afforded no very good accommodation for her court, and she lodged at King's; the Earl of Warwick and Lord Robert Dudley, the famous Earl of Leicester, lodged at Trinity; Cecil (Burghley), with the earls of Oxford and Rutland, at St. John's; the duke of Norfolk, "at Mr. Ray's, alderman;" the lord chamberlain, and Lord Clinton, at Trinity hall; Lord Hunsdon, at Clare; the earl of Sussex, at Catherine Hall; the cofferer, with the masters and other officers of the household, at Queen's; and the maids of honour and physicians, at Caius. But when James I. visited Cambridge, in the March of 1614–5, the college having then been enlarged and repaired by Nevile, it was chosen by the king for his lodgings. "The king and prince," saith a contemporary letter, by one who was present, "lay at Trinity college, where the plays were represented; and the hall so well ordered for room, that above two thousand persons were conveniently placed."

The practice of performing plays in the colleges and courts of inns, which prevailed at this time, seems to have taken its rise in the reign of Elizabeth. At Cambridge,

* Cole, MS. No. XXXIII. p. 451, mentions a story then current (in 1776), "that the judges never used to lodge at Trinity College, till Dr. Montague's mastership, when a judge of his name and family was civilly asked to accommodate himself there, and ever since a prescription has been pleaded, which, though very inconvenient, could never be got rid of;" which story he confutes by a quotation from Lord Clarendon's Life, which shews that Trinity College was the customary residence of the judges when at Cambridge, on their circuit, so early as 1628.

I. A. Bell. J. Le Keux

NEW COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE CLOISTERS, UNDER THE LIBRARY.

Trinity College seems to have been remarkably forward in the encouragement which it gave to these exercises; for as such they were doubtlessly considered. There are still preserved, both in manuscript and in print, copies of many of the plays which were written by members of the college for this purpose, of the reign both of Elizabeth and of the two Stuarts. Among the Burghley MSS., in the Lansdowne collection, in the British Museum, is preserved a letter of the master and seniors of Trinity College, to the lord treasurer, which shews that they were then in the habit of borrowing robes from the tower to dress the actors:—

"Our bounden dutie in most humble wise remembred, whereas, we intend, for the exercise of yonge gentlemen and scholers in our colledge, to sett forth certaine Comœdies and one Tragœdie, there being in that Tragœdie sondry personages of greatest æstate, to be represented in auncient princely attire, which is nowhere to be had but within the office of the roabes of the Tower; it is our humble request your most honourable Lo: would be pleased to graunte your Lordship's warrant unto the chiefe officers there, that, upon sufficient securitie, we might

be furnished from thence with such meete necessaries as are required: which favour we have founde heretofore upon your good Lo: like honorable warrant, that hath the rather enbouldned us at this time. And so cravinge pardon for this presumption, with remembrance of our dayly prayers unto God, for the preservation of your Ho: health to his owne greate glory, we humbly take our leave. From Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, 28° Januarii, 1594.

Your Ho: most bounden,

ever to be commaunded,

THOMAS NEVILE."*

(with seven signatures of fellows).

Two years earlier (Dec. 4th, 1792), we have a letter from the vice-chancellor and heads to Lord Burghley, wherein it is stated that, "by reason that her majestie's servants, in this time of infection, may not disport her highnes with theire wonted and ordinarie pastimes," an application had been made to "our university (as also the other of Oxford) to prepare a comedie in Englishe, to be acted before her highnes, by some of our students, in this time of Christmas." They excuse themselves as not being used to play in English, and ask leave to do it in Latin, with an evident insinuation that it was not becoming in them to perform out of the university."† The queen had been present at their performances in her visit in 1564; and it is noted in an old diary of the

* MS. Lansd. No. 78, art. 16. This letter has been printed in Ellis's "Original Letters, illustrative of English History."

† MS. Lansd. No. 78. When the plague broke out at Cambridge, in 1593, the master and seniors of Trinity college, in a letter preserved in the same collection, petitioned their chancellor, Lord Burghley, that they might be permitted to have, for a time, the bishop's house at Ely, for the residence of their society.

doings whilst she was there, on the 8th August: "this daie was nothing done publique, save that at ix^ne of the clocke at night, was an English play, called Ezechias, made by Mr. Udal, and handled by King's Colledge men onleye." It would appear by this that at first the university chose sacred subjects chiefly.

On King James's visit in 1614–5, the hall of Trinity college was arranged for the performance of plays, both by the members of this and the other colleges. On the seventh of March was performed there, before the king, Æmilia, a Latin comedy, written by Cecil of St. John's, and acted, probably, by the Johnians. On Wednesday, the day following, the Clare Hall men performed the celebrated comedy of Ignoramus, by Ruggle; on Thursday was given Albumazar the astronomer, written in English by Tomkis of Trinity; on Friday, Melanthe, a Latin pastoral, by Brookes of Trinity; and, on Monday, after the king's departure, the scholars of King's, in their own college, before the whole university, performed the Piscatory, an English comedy, written by Fletcher of that college, and intended to have been represented before his majesty. We are told that the king was highly delighted by his reception at Cambridge, and that he was heard repeatedly to commend this university and its buildings before those of Oxford, which he had visited the preceding year. He also praised greatly the plays and disputations. The Oxford men who were there were much mortified, "condemning and detracting all," as John Chamberlain tells us in a letter already quoted, and their spleen broke out in numerous squibs and songs. The celebrated wit Corbet, afterwards bishop of Oxford, was present, but asserted, according to the same authority, when asked his opinion of it all, "that he had

left his malice and judgment at home, and came thither only to commend;" yet he satirised the exhibition in a song which was hardly worthy of his muse, and which was answered with much wit and cleverness by a Cambridge scholar, who supposes that it might be the work of the "water-poet" Taylor, or some of his uncultivated rivals. Corbet makes the spokesman of Trinity boast of their great court, which, by Nevile's improvements, had been lately formed into a regular quadrangle.*

> "Although we have no bells to jangle,
> Yet can we shew a fair quadrangle,
> Which, though it ne'er was grac'd with king,
> Yet sure it is a goodly thing."

The king was so well satisfied with his entertainment, on this occasion, that he paid the university of Cambridge a second visit in the May following, when he again took up his lodgings in Trinity College, and attended service regularly in the chapel. On the thirteenth of May, the comedy of Ignoramus was again performed before the king in Trinity College hall.

In the March of 1622, King James again visited Cambridge. In gratitude for the good reception he there met with, he is said to have conferred many benefits upon Trinity College, and to have defended its possessions and privileges from the trespasses of many who were its enemies, deciding in their favour many disputes by which they were harassed, and, according to the ledger-book of the college, "quibus conquassatus jam diu coll. status prope ruinam minabatur."†

* Hawkins, in his edition of Ignoramus, is wrong in supposing the quadrangle to be Nevile's court, which consisted then of only one side and two small wings.

† MS. Harl. No. 7047, p. 279.

In spite, however, of King James's professions of regard for the college, it was from his hands that it was threatened by one of the greatest injuries that could have been inflicted upon it, had it not been averted by the firmness of the master and fellows. Queen Elizabeth, to whom Westminster School owes its revival, gave to the pupils from thence a preference in elections to scholarships. In the fifth year of his reign, King James granted to the governors of the school his letters patent, enjoining the college to elect the Westminster Scholars to fellowships every year in preference to all other candidates, and making them alone eligible two years after they had taken their degree of M.A., the period when the others were superannuated. The king's mandate was met by a strong remonstrance; and, after an angry discussion, a composition was entered into between the college and the school, whereby it was agreed that three scholars should be taken from Westminster every year, and that they should never be prejudiced by pre-elections. These are what are now termed in the college the "Westminster Scholars." The king, by subsequent letters patent accepted by the college, enforced this agreement, and gave to the Westminster Scholars, thus chosen, seniority over the other scholars of their year. In the litigations during Bentley's mastership, an attempt was made to establish the authority of the first letters patent in favour of the Westminster School, but it was almost immediately dropped, as being entirely hopeless.*

Charles I. with his queen Henrietta and the prince,

* See more on this subject in Monk's "Life of Bentley," pp. 534–538.

visited Cambridge, on the 22d of March, 1631. They came from Newmarket; and, entering by Jesus College, went directly to the court of Trinity College, where were performed the ceremonies of their reception. "Then their majesties went up into the lodging next unto the dining-roome, where two chaires of state were placed for them to sitt in. Then Dr. Cumber, master of the college, made another speech, which being ended, their majesties went into the dining-roome, or rather chamber of presence, where, after a little stay, their dinner was served up. When their majesties had dined, they went presently into the hall, to the comedy, which being ended, they returned into the chamber of presence, and, after a little resting and refreshing of themselves there, the king sayd that he would shew the queene King's College chappell." In March 1641, the king and the prince were again at Newmarket. On the 12th of that month the prince came to Cambridge, and received a degree in the senate-house. Thence he went to Trinity College lodge, where he dined; "and so soone as he had dined we conducted him to the hall, where he heard an English comedy, that pleased him very well." The same evening he returned to Newmarket. Two days after, on the 14th of March, the king and the prince passed through Cambridge, and paid a transient visit to the college, on their way to Royston.* This visit was their last; and the very custom of performing plays in the university was lost in the civil convulsions of the state which immediately followed.

* MS. Harl. No. 7041. This, as well as the MS. quoted at p. 36, is one of Baker's Manuscripts.

Dr. Comber, dean of Carlisle, who was at this time master of Trinity College, was deprived by the parliament within a few years after, and his place was occupied by Dr. Hill (a puritan, no doubt), from Immanuel. In the visitation, in 1643, Trinity College escaped with little damage. "December 29," say the commissioners, "Mr. Potts and Mr. Roods, fellows, being present, we had four cherubims taken down, and the steps levelled." In fact the steps of the chapel had, most probably, been laid in the reign of Queen Mary, whilst the finishing and ornamenting of the whole was a work of the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, when there was no great love for "superstitious images." Dr. Comber, the master, who was an able scholar, was imprisoned and otherwise severely treated, because he had been concerned in sending the plate of the university to the king. Besides their master, no less than forty-six fellows are enumerated as having been ejected from their fellowships, amongst whose names occurs that of Cowley the poet. The three masters of Trinity College during the protectorate, were Thomas Hill, John Arrowsmith, and John Wilkins, the latter of whom married the sister of Oliver Cromwell, and was Bishop of Chester after the Restoration. When Fuller published his history (1655), the members of Trinity College were "one master, sixty fellows, sixty-seven scholars, four conducts, three public professors, thirteen poor scholars, twenty almesmen, with the officers, servants of the foundation, and other students, in all four hundred and fourty."

Although the college was not less flourishing during the Commonwealth than it had been before the civil wars, there appears to have been made no improve-

ment in its buildings, or even alterations, except the pulling down of the cherubim and the chapel steps. At the time of the Restoration there seem to have been still some remains of Oving's Inn and Gerard's Hostle. Shortly after this period, John Hacket, who had been a fellow of the college, and in 1661 was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, built upon their site, at an expense of twelve hundred pounds, what has since been called from its founder the Bishop's Hostle, appropriating the rents of the rooms in his new building to the formation of a fund for buying books for the library. It still bears the date of 1670.

THE BISHOP'S HOSTLE.

At the Restoration, an attempt was made to revive, amongst other old customs of the universities, that of performing comedies, but apparently without much success. In 1663, there was such an exhibition at Trinity College, before the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, their future chancellor. "I hear," says Pepys, in his entertaining "Diary," "that the University of Cambridge did treat him a little while since with all the honour possible,—with a comedy at Trinity College, and banquet; and made him Master of Arts there. All which, they say, the king took very well."

I. A. Bell. J.H. Le Keux.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL.

After the building of the Bishop's Hostle, the first new addition to Trinity College was the finishing of Nevile's Court, and the erection of the noble library. This was begun by the famous Dr. Barrow, the most munificent of its masters since the days of Nevile himself, who was appointed to that office in 1672. Among the most liberal of the contributors were himself, Sir Thomas Sclater, who had been a fellow of the college, and Humphrey Babington, who was a fellow at the time, and who had both been deprived during the Commonwealth. The building was continued in the time of Barrow's successor, Dr. North, and was only completed under the mastership of Dr. Montague. The design for the library was given gratuitously by Sir Christopher Wren; and it has been handed down to posterity that the builder was John Grimbold, of Raundes, in Northamptonshire, who also built part of Clare Hall.*

"When Dr. North entered upon the mastership," says his relative and biographer, "the building of the great library was advanced about three quarters of the height of the outward wall; and the doctor most heartily and diligently applied his best forces towards carrying it on; and, besides his own contributions, most of his friends and relations, upon his encouragement, became benefactors. The tradition of this undertaking runs thus: They say that Dr. Barrow pressed the heads of the university to build a theatre; it being a profanation and scandal that the speeches should be had in the university church; and that, also, be deformed with scaffolds, and defiled with rude crowds and outcries.

* See "Bridge's Northamptonshire," vol. ii. p. 188.

This matter was formally considered at a council of the heads; and arguments of difficulty, and want of supplies, went strong against it. Dr. Barrow assured them that if they made a sorry building, they might fail of contributions; but if they made it very magnificent and stately, and, at least, exceeding that of Oxford, all gentlemen of their interest would generously contribute, it being what they desired, and little less than required of them; and money would not be wanted as the building went up, and occasion called for it. But sage caution prevailed, and the matter, at that time, was wholly laid aside. Dr. Barrow was piqued at this pusillanimity, and declared that he would go straight to his college and lay out the foundations of a building to enlarge his back court, and close it with a stately library, which should be more magnificent and costly than what he had proposed to them, and doubted not but, upon the interest of his college, in a short time to bring it to perfection. And he was as good as his word; for that very afternoon, he, with his gardeners and servants, staked out the very foundation upon which the building now stands; and Dr. North saw the finishing of it, except the classes, which were forward, but not done, in his time." By the aid of further contributions, the whole was completed under his successor.

In Loggan's view of the college (1690), we have a good representation of the new library, and the other buildings outwardly appear very nearly in their present state, except that the site of the new court is there a green with a tree in the middle, and the site of the buildings on its eastern side are occupied by the brewery and the bakehouse. The walks on the other side of

the river are enclosed and planted with trees; and, perhaps by an error of the artist, an avenue of trees appears also bordering the walk by the river side.

On the 1st of February, 1700, Dr. Bentley was installed master of Trinity College. To him the college buildings owe many improvements, particularly the master's lodge and the chapel. Many of these alterations are enumerated in the articles of accusation brought against him by his opponents, who charged him with wasting thereon the college revenues. From the master's answer, we learn that "in October 1717, when his late majesty, King George I., designed to honour the university with his presence, some of his majesty's surveyors being sent before to view the presence-room, called 'Henry the Eighth's chamber,' and other rooms for his majesty's entertainment, at the said Dr. Bentley's lodge, the walls of the said chambers were found so decayed and weak, that they were then ordered to be underpropped and shored up for his majesty's security during his stay there, and were thereupon pulled down and rebuilt." He had, in the first years of his mastership, caused the part of the lodge which he inhabited to be "beautified and improved," as his accusers term it, that is to say, "he substituted wainscoting in place of the old decayed tapestry with which the rooms were adorned, gave them new flooring and new ceiling, and introduced marble chimney-pieces and sash windows." The latter were attacked by his opponents as a blemish to the Gothic character of the quadrangle; but he answered, that there was already a want of uniformity in the court, no two sides being exactly alike, and that sash windows alone were capable of giving sufficient light to the rooms within. The

expenses of these alterations are said to have amounted to 2000*l.* The articles against the master also say, that "since that time, and particularly since the year 1715 or 1716, you have, over and above the said sum of 2000*l.*, exorbitantly and unnecessarily laid out and expended many other large sums of money out of the college stock, in making many other unnecessary and superfluous additional buildings thereto (to the lodge), and in other extravagancies; particularly by causing a double-vaulted cellar to be made or sunk in your back-yard, for keeping your wine cool; by ordering and causing your garden to be laid out and formed after a new model, and a terrace to be erected therein by the water-side; by building a summer-house, or room of entertainment, in the garden belonging to you as master, and in that a bath, which you have caused to be supplied with water and other conveniences for bathing." Another article accuses the master of "taking into the said lodge, or appropriating to his own use, a great deal of room never before used with it, particularly one room, which was formerly used for acting of comedies; which the lecturers of the college are, by the statutes, obliged to make against Christmas, besides other rooms."

After having "beautified and improved" his lodge, the next great work, under Dr. Bentley's mastership, was the beautifying and improving of the chapel. The idea of giving a new interior to the chapel, the greatest of Dr. Bentley's improvements in Trinity College, appears to have originated in the following manner:—"Among the members of his club in London, was the celebrated organ builder, Mr. Bernard Smith, who is universally known by the title given him

by his contemporaries, of 'Father Smith.'* When he first became master, this gentleman promised to make him a noble organ for his college chapel. The magnificent instrument being now in a state of forwardness, Bentley considered it almost necessary that the chapel should be fitted up with becoming elegance for its reception. It happened at this time that the fabric itself was dilapidated, the roof being decayed and dangerous, and one of the walls in imminent hazard of falling. To repair the latter damage, Mr. Corker, a senior fellow, had, three years before, made a donation of 500*l.*; and several other benefactions, to the amount of 600*l.*, were appropriated to the same object. Fortified by these circumstances, the master resolved to effect a complete reparation and new modelling of the whole building, with every suitable improvement and ornament; and thus to render it one of the handsomest chapels in Europe. But the college revenues being unequal to such an undertaking, he proposed to aid it by private subscription, and himself set the example by a liberal donation of 200*l.*" The whole amount of the subscription thus raised amounted to 2674*l.* The superintendence of the work was committed to the celebrated mathematician, Professor Cotes, and the chapel was made in every respect worthy of the college; but the expense exceeded six thousand pounds, and a debt was thus incurred by the college, which long weighed heavily upon its revenues. The internal fitting

* See an account of "Father Smith," in Noble's Biographical History, vol. ii. p. 362. "He did not live to complete the organ of Trinity: it was finished, 'by tuning and voicing,' by his son-in-law, Christopher Schrider, according to a resolution of the master and seniors, May 3, 1708."

and decoration of the chapel was completed in 1726, and the present clock, dial, and bells, were then erected.

Another work of Bentley's was the observatory which formerly crowned the entrance gateway, also partly built by subscription, and whose foundation was contemporary with the professorship with which it was linked. He obtained at the same time a college order, assigning for ever the chambers over the gate to the Plumian professor and his assistant, which latter was to be a scholar of Trinity College. These two dignities were first borne by Roger Cotes and Robert Smith, who afterwards succeeded as professor. At the same time the master, with the laudable ambition of making his college the centre of the science of the university, transplanted thither the new professor of chemistry, and repaired and fitted up an old lumber house near the fellows' bowling-green, as a chemical laboratory.

At the period when Bentley entered into the mastership of Trinity College, the number of its members were lessened, its revenues were already embarrassed, and, with the relaxation of discipline which since the time of the commonwealth had been gradually gaining ground, the ardour of study was lost, and the reputation of the college naturally diminished. The biographer of Bentley is probably right in attributing much of the evil to the custom which had arisen of supplying the college fellowships by mandates from the crown, instead of election by merit. During the reign of James II. all the vacancies had been filled up in this manner. "Although the college," he adds, "was delivered by the Revolution from future invasions of its privileges, yet some of the intruded fellows having

obtained office by their seniority, and not being indebted to industry or learning for their own preferment, wanted both ability and disposition to encourage these qualifications in others." Bentley's first care was certainly the improvement and advancement of his college, and he did not scruple to pursue his object at the expense of those who then occupied the fellowships. But his own appointment, he being brought thither from the neighbouring college of St. John's, was not popular in Trinity, and the resolution which he displayed in redressing abuses, did not tend to render it more so. His mastership presented a continued scene of dissensions and litigations, which, combined with the heavy expenses of his new buildings and repairs, left the college in great pecuniary embarrassment, although raised in reputation, the system of study improved, discipline restored, and its fellowships occupied by good scholars. Bentley died in the lodge of Trinity College, July 14, 1742, and was buried in the chapel which owed so much of its beauty to himself.

During Bentley's mastership, his college was thrice honoured by royal visits. On the 16th of April, 1705, Queen Anne, then residing at Newmarket, visited Cambridge, with her husband, and the whole court. She was received at the schools by the Duke of Somerset, then chancellor of the university, and afterwards held a court at the lodge of Trinity College, where, with two others, the great Newton received the honour of knighthood. A sumptuous dinner, which cost not less than a thousand pounds, was given to the royal visitor in the hall, which had been newly fitted up and decorated, and the same evening she returned to Newmarket. Her successor, George I., visited the univer-

sity in 1717, when the ill feelings there were at their height, and, as might be supposed, it gave food for further jealousies. The king, on this occasion, visited the library, but did not honour the public banquet with his presence, preferring to dine at the master's lodge with a select company of ten noblemen. George II. made a visit in April 1728, the last royal visit that the University of Cambridge has received, which was celebrated with great splendour. In Trinity College hall, " a banquet was prepared, exceeding in splendour all that had ever been witnessed on the shores of the Cam. The king was seated in an elevated chair of state at the upper end of the hall, and waited upon by twelve fellow-commoners of the college; Dr. Bentley standing by his side, and remaining in conversation with him while at dinner. His majesty took his leave in the evening, after marking his satisfaction with the university by a noble present of two thousand pounds, towards the completion of the senate house."*

Bentley was succeeded in the mastership by his friend and partisan, Dr. Robert Smith, who had succeeded Roger Cotes as Plumian professor. In his time the question agitated during the mastership of Bentley, — the ascertaining who was the visitor of the college — was revived, but it was dropped again, being still left undecided; and by general assent the crown has since been regarded as visitor. The college has, since Bentley's time, been continually advancing in improvement; encouragement for the prosecutions of their studies have never been wanting to its members; new

* The history of Trinity College, during the mastership of Dr. Bentley, is amply and admirably told in Monk's Life of the master.

STATUE OF HENRY VIII. ON THE GRAND ENTRANCE TOWER.

and better modes of conducting the examinations for fellowships were introduced; and the number of members on the college boards have been continually increasing. The annual examinations of the students, now established throughout the university, were introduced in Trinity College in 1790.

The last great addition to the buildings of Trinity College was rendered necessary by the constantly increasing prosperity of the society. On the 12th of August, 1823, through the exertions of the present master, Dr. Wordsworth, was laid the foundation-stone of a new court, by the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, then Speaker of the House of Commons. This building was begun and completed, after a design

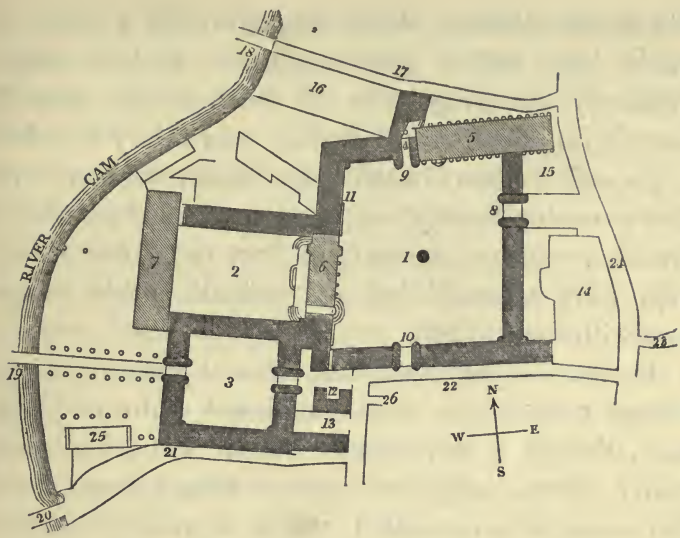
by Wilkins, in the space of three years, at an expense of upwards of 40,000*l.* It was named the King's Court, in honour of the reigning monarch, George IV.; but its original name has been long forgotten in the university, and it is now generally known as the New Court.

Buildings.—Trinity College, built at different and distant periods, without any regularity of design, forms an extensive and irregular mass of buildings, situated partly in the parish of St. Michael's (in which was Michael House), and partly in that of All Saints (where was King's Hall). Internally, perhaps, the finest college in the world, it presents externally no striking appearance, except towards the walks, where the Library and the western side of the New Court form a very noble line of buildings. It consists chiefly of three quadrangles, or, as they are termed in Cambridge, courts; the first court called sometimes, from its antiquity, the Old Court, and sometimes, *par excellence*, the Great Court; the second, called from its founder Nevile's Court; and that which, from the recent period of its erection, is commonly known as the New Court. The particular distribution of the buildings will be better understood, by such as are not personally acquainted with them, by a glance at the following ground plan:

J. A. Bell J. Le Keux.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

VIEW FROM ST JOHNS COLLEGE, OLD BRIDGE.



PLAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CHIEFLY FROM LOGGAN.

1. The Great Court, with Conduit in the middle.
2. Nevile's Court.
3. The New Court.
4. Entrance to the Bowling-green.
5. The Chapel.
6. The Hall.
7. The Library.
8. The grand Entrance Tower.
9. King Edward's Tower.
10. The Queen's Tower, leading into the lane.
11. The Master's Lodge.
12. The Bishop's Hostle.
13. The Stables.
14. Mass of Houses between the College and the Street.
15. The Vice-Master's Garden.
16. The Bowling-green, with the Master's Garden, &c.
17. The Lane between Trinity Coll. and St. John's Coll.
18. St. John's College Old Bridge.
19. Trinity College Bridge.
20. Garret Hostle Bridge.
21. Garret Hostle Lane.
22. Caius College.
23. Green Street.
24. Trinity Street.
25. The Brewhouses of Trinity College.
26. The Back Entrance to Caius College.

The Great Court, which, from the part that munificent benefactor took in moulding it to its present form, might almost be called more justly Nevile's Court than its neighbour, forms a vast area, measuring west and east 334 feet by 325, and north and south 287 feet by 256. Whether we enter it by the gateway-tower from the street, or from Nevile's Court by the screens of the hall, the view of this great extent of buildings is very imposing, and the open space which they include is broken gracefully by the elegant con-

duit in the middle. When we take such a view, we cannot help feeling how much the broken outline caused by the irregularity of the buildings adds to the general effect, and how little real injury was done by the sash-windows in the lodge, which were so much cried down by Bentley's opponents. Had the buildings formed a regular and uniform line, they must necessarily have appeared low and insignificant in comparison with their extent.

In its present state the Great Court of Trinity College presents no very remarkable feature of antiquity, though it is probable that in parts, and particularly at the south-east corner before very recent alterations, are concealed under a modern exterior some remains of the earlier hostles. The great Entrance Tower, on the east side of the court, built by the scholars in the reign of Henry VIII., preserves its original appearance; and among its sculptured ornaments, facing the street, is the statue of that king, as represented in our cut at page 49, placed under a canopy, with the royal arms beneath, supported by two lions. On each side are three armorial bearings of different branches of that monarch's family.

Under the mastership of Dr. Bentley, the summit of this tower was disfigured by an observatory, which may be seen in the views published between that time and the year 1797, when it was taken down.*

The north side of the court is occupied partly by

* Carter, in 1753, describes the observatory over the gateway, as "a noble and lofty room, both well situated, and furnished with a variety of instruments for observations."

the chapel, with a gateway-tower in the middle (at the west end of the chapel), known by the name of *King Edward's Tower*, from the statue of King Edward III. under the clock, a cut of which has been given at page 9. Underneath this statue is the simple, and, in this instance, very appropriate motto, *Pugna pro patria.* This tower, also, is of some antiquity, and is evidently represented in Matthew Parker's map, in 1574. The gateway leads to the fellows' bowling-green, and to some old buildings, containing apartments occupied by the fellows. In Loggan's map, at the latter end of the seventeenth century, we have here a kind of small court, running partly behind the chapel, which is there called the King's Hostle (*Hospitium Regis*). The buildings on this side of the great court, to the west of King Edward's Tower, formed in the seventeenth century the college library.

Opposite King Edward's Tower, in the middle of the south side of the court, stands another gateway-tower, called the Queen's Tower, from the statue of Queen Elizabeth, in her robes of state, with which it is ornamented. This tower also seems to be represented in the map of 1574. The west side of the court is occupied by the Master's Lodge, the Hall, and the Combination Rooms. The buildings on each side of the hall have been much altered since the time of Loggan, in whose view of the college the master's lodge and the part occupied by the combination rooms, have each a lofty oriel window. The south-west corner, through which there is now a passage leading to the Bishop's Hostle, was then occupied by a turret, resembling exactly the one now seen in

the south-west corner of the same court. At that period, this noble court seems to have been much disfigured by wooden railings round the grass-plots, a remarkable specimen of bad taste.

The Chapel.—This handsome, though plain, building was finished in the year 1564, the materials having been chiefly furnished from the ruins of the castle; its site being that of the older chapel of the King's Hall. If we may judge from a comparison of the view by Loggan with the rude and diminutive sketch given in the map of 1574, it preserves externally its original appearance. This, however, is not the case with the interior, which appears to have been entirely fitted up anew at the time of the erection of the organ, during the mastership of Bentley. The whole length of the interior is 204 feet, its breadth about 34, and its height about 44. The choir, which, as we enter it under the organ-gallery, is remarkably imposing, is paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with carved oak, with stalls for the fellows and scholars, the carvings being from the hands of the famous Gibbons. The organ-gallery itself is large and handsomely built, of Norway oak; and beneath it are, on one side of the entrance the seat of the master, and on the other that of the vice-master. The altar is surmounted by a lofty canopy, also of Norway oak, which blocks up entirely the great east window. On the sides of this canopy are two curious ancient paintings, one representing Christ and St. John the Baptist, the other Mary and the Mother of St. John. There was a tradition that, during the civil troubles of the seventeenth century, this "altar-piece was so very curiously plastered

over, for fear of being destroyed by the reformers (as they called themselves) in Cromwell's time, that they discerned it not; neither was it found out by the college till many years after, when it was discovered by the workmen employed to do some repairs there, it being supposed to have been privately done by the fellows, who were afterwards ejected, and never returned again to college."* The windows, being so fortunate as to have no painted glass in them, did not experience the mistaken zeal of the commissioners, which was chiefly wreaked upon four unfortunate cherubim that they found in the chapel. The ceiling of the chapel, which was formerly worked in compartments of white and gold, and was much too delicate for the distance at which it was necessarily viewed, was entirely renewed a few years ago, and is now of a much bolder design. At the same time new pews were erected for the choristers, &c., which, though useful to the chapel service, tend somewhat to break the view.

The ornament of the ante-chapel is the noble statue of the great philosopher, Newton, in white marble, the work of Roubiliac, which has been so often celebrated in terms of admiration. Around the walls, in this part of the chapel, are the busts and monuments of various distinguished members of the college. Behind the statue of Newton, is a tablet to the memory of his contemporary, the famous mathematician, Roger Cotes, with the following simple and elegant inscription from the pen of Bentley, who himself lies buried here in the ante-chapel.

* Carter's History, page 336.

H. S. E.

ROGERUS ROBERTI FILIUS COTES,
HUJUS COLLEGII S. TRINITATIS SOCIUS,
ET ASTRONOMIÆ ET EXPERIMENTALIS
PHILOSOPHIÆ PROFESSOR PLUMIANUS;
QUI IMMATURA MORTE PRÆREPTUS,
PAUCA QUIDEM INGENII SUI
PIGNORA RELIQUIT,
SED EGREGIA, SED ADMIRANDA,
EX INTIMIS MATHESEOS PENETRALIBUS
FELICI SOLERTIA TUM PRIMUM ERUTA;
POST MAGNUM ILLUM NEWTONUM
SOCIETATIS HUJUS SPES ALTERA
ET DECUS GEMELLUM.

THE HALL.—The chief ornament of Trinity College, and one of the principal ornaments of the University, is its noble and spacious Gothic Hall. Externally it presents to us a lofty building, supported by light buttresses, with a high-peaked Flemish roof, surmounted by an elegant lantern. Within, we have in the high table, or *dais*, elevated above the rest of the floor, the screen-work, the music-gallery above it, the butteries and kitchen adjacent, a perfect picture, on a large scale, of the arrangements of the old baronial halls of our forefathers. During the winter months the charcoal fire is still lit in the middle of the hall, beneath the louvre or lantern; and on high festival days, when the bowl of ale is passed down the high table, with the elsewhere forgotten ceremonies of the olden time, we are strongly reminded of the scenes of festivity and jollity which the old feudal hospitality cherished, when the gallery above was wont to send forth the "bray of minstrelsy."

The length of the hall in the interior is upwards of a hundred feet; in breadth it measures forty, and in

I. A. Bell. J. Le Keux.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
THE SECOND COURT SHEWING THE HALL.

height about fifty. It is handsomely wainscotted with carved oak, and the roof is supported by open carved rafter work, of the same material. The grandeur of this spacious apartment is much heightened by the play of light which enters by the windows, filled with coats of arms of distinguished members of the college, in stained glass. At the upper end, immediately below the high table, there is on each side a deep and lofty oriel window. Around the walls, between the windows, are distributed large paintings, portraits of some of the great men who have been educated at this college. At the upper end, in the middle, over the high table, is the portrait of Newton, the pride of Trinity College, painted by Valentine Pitts. Amongst the others we have the poets, Cowley and Dryden; the first by Stephen Slaughton, the other by J. Hudson; the antiquary, Henry Spelman, by J. N. Horne; the naturalist, Ray; and the celebrated critic, Richard Bentley.

On the other side of the passage, which leads by the screens from the Great Court into Nevile's Court, are the buttery, and the passage leading into the great and antiquated kitchen, which latter is looked upon as one of the wonders of Cambridge. A passage to the left of these leads, by a staircase, to the Combination-Rooms, where the fellows meet after dinner. This part of the court has been rebuilt within a few years, when it is said that there was a design of rebuilding the whole court, uniformly, after the same model. The exterior appearance of the Combination-Rooms, with the hall, and the turret in the corner, as they stood in the time of Loggan, will be seen in our cut on page 65. In the principal combination-room, besides an original portrait of Newton, are fine paintings of

Charles Duke of Somerset, by Danse; the Marquess of Granby, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Duke of Gloucester, by Opie; the Duke of Sussex, by Lonsdale; and the Marquess Camden, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The Master's Lodge.—It would appear from the account given by Caius, in his history, that the original residence of the masters of Trinity College occupied partly the site of the present lodge, probably the southern end of it. At the beginning of the last century, as we have already had occasion to observe, it seems to have been in a very ruinous condition, and in Bentley's hands it underwent a thorough repair. More recently, under the mastership of Dr. Mansel, the interior was again newly fitted up, and the apartments, particularly the state rooms destined for the reception of the king, are very handsome and rich. They contain many valuable pictures, among which are an original portrait of Queen Elizabeth; a curious old painting of Edward III.; a gigantic portrait of Henry VIII., by Lucas de Heere; and portraits of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, both well executed, and on board. We have also portraits of Sir Robert Cecil; Sir Walter Raleigh; a half-length of Robert Earl of Essex, by Mark Garrard; Dr. Nevile, to whose exertions and munificence the college owes so much of its buildings; Sir Isaac Newton, by Vanderbank; Scaliger, by Paul Veronese; and several others.

From the Great Court, we pass by the screens of the hall into the elegant court which, from its founder, is named Nevile's Court, although he did very little towards giving it its present form. In Fuller's map, made a few years after Dr. Nevile's death, we see simply two parallel rows of buildings, with piazzas

under them, running out, at right angles, to the north and south of the hall, and apparently extending not much more than half the length of the two sides of the present court. At the time of the building of the library these two buildings underwent repairs and alterations, and were continued uniformly to their present extent. At the same time Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the library, erected a frontispiece against the hall, in the same style of architecture as his grand building, in order to break what he thought the too strong contrast between the different styles. The piazzas, continued under the library, and so round three sides of the court, are commonly known as the *Cloisters.* This court, which is nearly two hundred and thirty feet by between a hundred and forty and a hundred and fifty, possesses an air of quiet and secluded grandeur, which is shared neither by the gay Gothic of its neighbour, the New Court, or by the wide extent of the Old Court.

The Library.— To judge by the gifts of books, &c. by different benefactors, the libraries of King's Hall and Michael House must have been both very respectable collections for that age, although Leland mentions but one or two manuscripts in the former, and takes no notice of the library of Michael House. After the foundation of Trinity College, the library of King's Hall appears to have become that of the college, which occupied the same building, or very nearly its site, till the time of Dr. Barrow, namely, the part of the north side of the old court to the west of the chapel, which, in Loggan's view, is still pointed out as the *Old Library.*

The ground-work of the present collection was

formed by the private libraries of several distinguished persons who lived during the seventeenth century, particularly the celebrated Greek Professor Duport, and Sir Henry Puckering, whose portrait is suspended in the present library. At the time when the new building was projected, we learn, from one of Dr. Barrow's letters for subscriptions to the undertaking, that he was not only led to it by his zeal for the honour of his college, but that the smallness of the old library rendered it in some measure necessary.—" To this enterprise," he says, " we, of the present society, were obliged by the great munificence and favour of the right reverend father in God John, late Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, our most worthy benefactor, who hath given us (by the building of the new hostell) fifty pounds a-year for ever, to be expended in buying books, which our present library (being already filled and over-burdened with those we have) can neither contain nor support."

This edifice, one of the best works of Sir Christopher Wren, is a fine building, in the style of Italian antique, in which that great architect excelled. The elevation which looks towards the river, is simple and majestic: towards the court the front is more confined in extent, but enriched with a much greater profusion of ornament. Under the middle arch of the colonnade on which this front is supported, is a *bas-relief* representing Ptolemy receiving the Greek version of the Bible from the hands of the seventy interpreters. Above it, on the stone balustrade which crowns the building, are raised four statues, representing Divinity, Law, Physics, and Mathematics, the work of Gabriel Cibber, the father of the celebrated Colley Cibber,

and whose name is so well known by the two figures of Raging and Melancholy Madness, which he also executed, on the gates of Old Bethlehem Hospital. From the cloisters beneath the library, we pass through a door at the north end, and, ascending a spacious stair-case of black marble, wainscotted with cedar, we enter one of the noblest rooms in Europe. In length this room measures no less than a hundred and ninety feet, by a breadth of forty feet; the elevation being estimated at thirty-eight feet. At the southern extremity it is terminated by folding-doors, which open to a balcony from which we have a pleasant view of the college-walks and the river. The floor is paved with square slabs of black and white marble, placed diagonally; the door-ways at the two ends of the room, and the fronts of the numerous book-cases on each side, are adorned with a profusion of the most exquisite carvings, in lime-wood, which are some of the choicest specimens of the works of the celebrated Gibbons. Under these carvings at intervals stand, on pedestals, ten fine busts in marble, by Roubiliac. At the sides of the entrance-door are those of the two naturalists, Ray and Willoughby. Similarly placed, at the other end of the room, are those of the philosophers, Bacon and Newton. The others are Thomas Lord Trevor, and Charles Whitworth Lord Galway, Sir Edward Coke and Sir Robert Cotton, and Doctors Barrow and Bentley. Above, at the summit of the cases, are arranged, on each side of the room, a long series of smaller busts of some of the most eminent men of modern and ancient times. The last couple in this double series is Roger Cotes and Dr. Robert Smith, of whom we have so often had occasion to speak.

Among the portraits which are suspended on the walls of the library, besides that of Sir Henry Puckering, already mentioned, are those of Barrow, Nevile, Bishop Hacket, Monk Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Halifax, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and a copy of Shakespeare, by Mark Garrard.

The southern end of the library exhibits the only specimen of bad taste in this splendid room. It is a large window of painted glass, representing the great Newton in the act of being presented to King George the Third, with Bacon sitting in his robes of lord chancellor, below the throne, apparently registering in a book the reward which is to be bestowed upon him. The whole design is exceedingly absurd; and, instead of the rich lights which are thrown through the old windows of stained glass, the effect here is a dirty mixture of colours that is certainly not agreeable. This window was painted by Peckitt, of York, and the expense, which amounted to five hundred pounds, was defrayed by a bequest left by Dr. Robert Smith for that purpose. The design, by Cipriani, cost a hundred guineas.

After the Public Library, that of Trinity College is by much the finest collection in Cambridge. The bequests which were made to it during the seventeenth century, are very rich in the controversial pamphlets which were published so abundantly in that troubled age; and amongst them might be gathered a number of bibliographical treasures of extreme value, which at present lay neglected and concealed on the shelves. During the last century and the present, besides the continual increase arising from the funds which are regularly appropriated to the purchase of books, the

library has received many important accessions by the liberality of different benefactors. In one of the manuscript cases is locked up the curious collection of early and rare books illustrative of Shakespeare, given to the college by Capel, the editor of the works of the great dramatist. In another case are a few rare and fine volumes from the press of William Caxton. Amongst the later benefactions to this library are a thousand volumes selected from the library of Professor Dobree.

Two lock-up cases at the south end of the room contain the old and valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the college, which are catalogued in the folio *Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ*, &c. printed in 1697. They contain many precious illustrations of the early literature and history of England, and some of them are richly illuminated. But the two volumes which are most commonly shewn to visitors, are, one which contains much of the poetry of Milton, written in his own hand, and another, which is composed of mathematical papers, in the hand-writing of Newton. In another case, at the north end of the library, is deposited the very valuable collection of manuscripts, partly Oriental, which was made by the celebrated scholars, Thomas and Roger Gale, and which was given by the latter to the college.

In 1654, when John Evelyn visited Cambridge, the manuscript in Trinity College which attracted most attention was a book of prophecies, in which it was said that the execution of Charles the First had been foretold. "There," says Evelyn, "they shewed us the prophetic manuscript of the famous Grebner, but the passage and emblem which they would apply to our

late king, is manifestly relating to the Swedish; in truth, it seemes to be a meere fantastic rhapsody, however the title may bespeak strange revelations. There is an office in manuscript, with fine miniatures, and some other antiquities, given by the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., and the before-mentioned Archbishop Williams, when Bishop of Lincoln. The library is pretty well stored." *

In the library are preserved a few curiosities, among which are some of the mathematical instruments which were used by Newton, with a lock of his hair. At the foot of the stairs are deposited a small but interesting collection of ancient monuments, composed chiefly of the Roman remains collected in the north of England by Sir Robert Cotton, which were given to the college by his descendant, Sir John Cotton, in 1750; the famous Sigean inscription; a Roman mile-stone, bearing the name of the Emperor Marcus Annius Florianus; and some others.

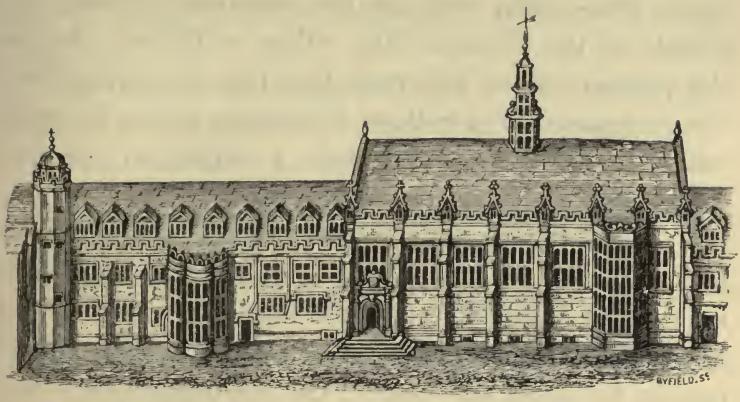
Adjoining to the south side of Nevile's Court, and entered from it by the Cloisters, is the modern building originally named King's Court, but now generally called the New Court. This court is nearly square, measuring a hundred and sixty-two feet in length, by a hundred and fifty in breadth. It was built after a design by Wilkins, in a light style of Gothic architecture. On the east and west sides are gateway towers; that to the west leading into the grounds, and lying in the direct line of the principal walk. The other leads by the Bishop's Hostle, the old and unadorned building of Bishop Hacket, into Trinity Lane.

* Evelyn's Diary, vol. ii. p. 94.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

STATUE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON,

IN THE ANTE CHAPEL, TRINITY COLLEGE.



THE HALL AND COMBINATION ROOMS, FROM LOGGAN.

THE WALKS. — The college walks are remarkably fine. The Cam, after running close under the wall which bounds the master's garden, makes a graceful bend in front of the library and the New Court, leaving before them a green lawn, and quits the grounds on the southern side, near a building which is used as the college brewhouse. The walks, on the other side of the river, form nearly a rectangle, and are said to be about the third of a mile in circumference. The southern and western sides are bordered by rows of lofty lime-trees. The walk along the northern side is completely covered from the sun by a row of exceedingly noble chestnut-trees, which have of late years suffered much from age and rough weather. The western gateway of the New Court leads over an elegant stone bridge, with cycloidal arches, the work of the well-known James Essex, along an avenue of lime-trees, whose branches, at a great elevation, intersect, and form, as it were, an arched Gothic roof. At the west end of this avenue is a gate-way of light,

open iron-work, and in the distance is seen the steeple of the pleasant little village of Coton. It was the prospect along this walk that the witty critic, Porson, compared to a college fellowship, which, he said, was a long, dreary road, with a church in the distance. As we enter the walks from the road behind, the view of the gateway-tower of the New Court, seen down the avenue, is peculiarly grand. The walks are entirely surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The space within is laid out as meadow land, and serves as pasture to sheep and cows. On the other side of the road, a very unpretending gateway leads to the fellows' garden.

Eminent Men.—To give a brief account of all those who, having been educated at Trinity College, have afterwards distinguished themselves in the world, would require more space than we can here conveniently afford them. So early as Elizabeth's reign, it was already famous for the statesmen, the divines, and the scholars, whom it had bred. It then boasted amongst its members two of the first lawyers in England, Sir Edward Coke and the immortal Bacon, the latter more famous as a philosopher even than as a lawyer. Elizabeth's untoward favorite, Robert Earl of Essex, was also educated at Trinity College. The name of this nobleman, famous for his romantic bravery, his love of popularity, and, above all, by his fate, but great in no sense of the word, will enable us to introduce here some papers which give a singularly curious illustration of college-life at that period. The Earl of Essex, in his youth, was Lord Burghley's ward, and among the Lansdowne Manuscripts are preserved several papers relating to his expenses in Cambridge, drawn up by his tutor, Mr.

Robert Wright, who was himself a fellow of the College.*

The first of these papers relates to the furnishing of the earl's rooms, on his entrance into college.

The parcells which my Lord of Essex bought at his entrance in his Chamber at Cambridge.†

Inprimis, twenty yards of new grene brode sayes	lvj^{s}
Item, the frame of the South Window in the first chamber	vj^{s} 4^{d}
Item, for more glasse in the same	iiij^{s}
Item, for 40 foote of quarters under the hangings	ij^{s}
Item, payd to Mr. Bird, at my entrance, for parcells which appear in his proper bill and acquittance	xxj^{s}
Item, two casements, with hingells in the south wyndow	ij^{s} vj^{d}
Item, new hangings in the study of painted cloth	xvj^{s} viij^{d}
Item, for paintinge both chamber and study overhead	v^{s}

* Wright had been the earl's tutor from his childhood. "His scholemaster," says Sir Edward Waterhouse to Lord Burghley, "was carefully chosen by my Lord his father out of Cambridge; the chief of the colledge, wherein he is a fellowe, have borne with his absence for the Earle's sake, and now I suppose he is not like to have anie longer tolleration, unlesse it proceed from your favor, or from your auctority as Chancellor of the University."—*Queen Elizabeth and her Times* (by the Author of the present work) vol. ii. p. 44. This shews how strictly the residence of the fellows was then enforced. Cole, absurdly enough, has controverted the opinion that the Earl of Essex was educated at Trinity College, and asserts that it was at Queen's, and that his tutor was Dr. Chaderton.

† MS. Lansdowne, vol. xxv. art. 46.

Item, shelves in the study	xij^{d}
Item, a conveyance to the bedchamber out of the study.....	ij^{s} vj^{d}
Item, a place makinge for the trindle bed to drawe through the waule *	xvj^{d}
Item, for bordinge a place for fewell, and makinge a light into it	vj^{s}
Item, a table in the study	iij^{s} 4^{d}
Item, for the furniture in the litle study.....	xviij^{d}
Item, little irons to hould open the casements with	viij^{d}
Item, my part of the dore betwixt Mr. Forcett and me	iij^{s} vj^{d}
Item, for a crest at the chimnay.....	4^{d}
Item, for a footestoole at the window.....	4^{d}
Item, for two shelves mo† in the frame of the study	xij^{d}
Item, a locke and three keyes to the outward chamber dore	iij^{s} 4^{d}
Item, a table in the bedchamber	ij^{s} vj^{d}
Summa totalis.....	7^{li} x^{d}

(Signed) GERVATIUS BABINGTON.

The next document is an estimate of the earl's commons, for one week, during which he seems to have been travelling from London to Cambridge.

Expences for my Lord of Essex' commons and his people for viij dayes.‡

Friday nighte.

Inprimis, egges.....	ij^{d}	xiiij^{d}
Butter	vj^{d}	
Place	vj^{d}	

* Wall. † More. ‡ MS. Lansdowne, vol. xxv. art. 47.

Saturday dinner.

Mutton	ix^{d}	ij^{s} xj^{d}
Butter	viij^{d}	
Egges	ij^{d}	
Mackerell	v^{d}	
Place	v^{d}	
Cheken*	vj^{d}	

Saturday supper.

Egges	ij^{d}	ij^{s} vj^{d}
Mackerell	iiij^{d}	
Mutton	xij^{d}	
Rabbetts	viij^{d}	
Conger	iiij^{d}	

Sunday dinner.

Mutton	xij^{d}	ij^{s}
Beef	xij^{d}	

Sunday supper.

Veale	xviij^{d}	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Lambe	xvj^{d}	
Pidgions	xij^{d}	
Rabbetts	viij^{d}	

Munday dinner.

Mutton	ij^{s}	iij^{s} ij^{d}
Lambe	xiiij^{d}	

Supper.

Mutton	xvj^{d}	ij^{s} viij^{d}
Lambe	xvj^{d}	

Tuesday dinner.

Beef	ij^{s} vj^{d}	iij^{s} vj^{d}
Mutton	xij^{d}	

Supper.

Mutton	x^{d}	ij^{s} vij^{d}
Lambe	xj^{d}	
Rabbetts	x^{d}	

* Chicken.

Wensday dinner.

Mutton	xiiij^{d}	ij^{s} j^{d}
Egges	iiij^{d}	
Mackerell	iiij^{d}	
Butter	iij^{d}	

Supper.

Mutton	viij^{d}	xiiij^{d}
Place	vj^{d}	

Thursday dinner.

Mutton	ij^{s}	iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Beef	ij^{s} iiij^{d}	

Supper.

Veale	xvj^{d}	iij^{s} j^{d}
Mutton	xxj^{d}	

Friday dinner.

Mutton	2^{s}

For the whole week.

Bread	vj^{s} x^{d}	xix^{s} xj^{d}
Drinke	v^{s} ij^{d}	
Coales	v^{s} viij^{d}	
Wood	xvj^{d}	
Candells	xj^{d}	
Given to our hostess	v^{s}	iij^{li} iij^{s} ij^{a}
Given to her maide	xij^{d}	
For the cariadge of our stuffe from Cecill House to the Bull in Byshopsgates streate	xij^{d}	
For ij lyverie cloakes	lvj^{s} ij^{d}	
Summa		v^{li} xviij^{s} ix^{d}

(Signed) R. WRIGHTE.

In a letter from his tutor, Mr. Wright, to Mr. Richard Broughton, the former laments bitterly the neglect of some of his pupil's wants, and specifies the

articles of clothing, plate, &c. which were necessary for himself and his servant, Montgomery, who seems at the same time to have been a student in the college.*

Mr. Broughton, my hartie commendations remembered, I neede not write unto you of my L. his extreme necessitie of apparrell, whereof you yourself was an eye witnesse. But this I say, as you knowe it, so other men marvayle that his grat want is not supplied, sith the time of the yeare, beside the consideration of his estate, doth require great chaunge.

Therefore, as you tender his healthe, I pray you sollicite the matter to my L. Treasurer, for unlesse you do not only remember my L, but see his commandement put in execution, he shall not only be thrid-bare, but ragged. Ther pottes are looked for according to the manner. I pray you hartely see them dispached. I write earnestlie, not so much to stir up you, whom I knowe to be very forward in my L. his causes, but because his L. necessitie crieth out on us. Thus fare you well. From Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, the 11th of June, 1577.

Commend me, I pray you, to Mr. Burrell.

Yours,

R. WRIGHT.

Ther wants my Lord;

A fine gown for holidaies; 2 dublets; 3 paire of hose; 2 paire of nether stocks; a velvet cap; a hatte.

Sylver Plate.

A basen and ewer; pottes, or goblets; spones; plates; a salte; candlesticks; pottes to be given to the Colledge; hangings.

Mongomery.

A gown; 2 paire of hose; 2 dubletts; 2 paire of nether stockes; a cap.

There is consideration to be had of him, sith he is to be maintayned as a gentleman, and the place doth require the same.

* MS. Lansdowne, vol. xxv. art. 48.

My Lord hath sollicited his owne cause to my Lord Treasorer by these letters.

The last of these documents that we shall give, is a bill of miscellaneous expenses, illustrative equally of the habits and manners of a noble student of Trinity College in 1577.

Mr. Wrighte's bill of particulars procured for his pupil, the Earl of Essex, at Cambridge, since Midsummer, 1577.*

Defrayed for the Right Honorable th' Erle of Essex, from the feast of St. John Baptist, a°. Dñi. 1577.

Inprimis, to Robert Wrighte for his quarter's wages due at Midsommer.....	v^li^
Item, paid to Nicolas Hilliarte his wages	l^s^
Item, paid to Edward Writington his wages..	xx^s^
Item, for my Lord v paire of shoes	v^s^
Item, one paire of winter boots	vj^s^
Item, for Mr. Mungomery v paire of shoes....	v^s^
Item, for my Lord at the saltinge, accordinge to the custome	vij^s^
Item, for Mr. Mungomery	ij^s^
Item, for arrowes for my Lord.....	ij^s^ vj^d^
Item, for iij frames of wainstcot for mapps for my Lord his use.....	iiij^s^ vj^d^
Item, for rushes and dressinge of the chambers	iiij^s^
Item, for horse-hire for those that attended on my Lord at severall tymes	xix^s^
Item, for their chardges in the way	xiij^s^
Item, for my Lord his commens for the quarter	liiij^s^
Item, for his Lordship's cisinge	xxxv^s^
Item, for his Lordship's breakefaste for the quarter	xxiij^s^
Item, for meate on fastinge nights and tymes extraordinarie	xxv^s^
Item, to the Laundres for his Lordship's washinge.....	vj^s^ viij^d^

* MS. Lansdowne, vol. xxv. art. 50.

J. A. Bell. J. Le Keux.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

VIEW FROM THE S.E. ANGLE OF THE CLOISTERS.

GATEWAY OF THE NEW COURT, LEADING TO THE WALKS.

Item, for Mr. Mungomery	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item, for Mr. Mungomery his commens	lj^{s}
Item, for his cisinge	viij^{s}
Item, for my Lord to the chief reader	ij^{s}
Item, for Mr. Mungomery	ij^{s}
Item, for Ramus' Logique, with a commentarie,	xx^{d}
Item, for Ramus on Tullie's Orations.....	iiij^{s}
Item, for Sturmius De Elocutione	iiij^{s}
Item, for Questiones Besæ theologicæ.....	xx^{d}
Item, for Grimalius De optimo Senatore	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item, for Isocrates in Greeke	iiij^{s}
Item, for a standinge deske for my Lord his studie	vj^{s}
Item, given for my Lord in reward, and where his Lordship hathe bene entertained	xv^{s}
Item, for amendinge the glasse windowes and casements	iij^{s}
Item, to the barber for his Lordship's trimming	ij^{s}
Item, for a broad ridinge hatte	viij^{s}
Item, for painted clothes to hange Mr. Mungomery's chamber	xxvj^{s}

Item, for Taffetta and makinge of canions for his Lordship's hose	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Item, for the cariadge of his Lordship's tronke with his apparrell from London to Cambridge	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item, for ij dosen of trenchers.....	x^{d}
Item, for a load of wood and the cuttinge of the same	v^{s} x^{d}
Item, for a loade of coales	xviij^{s}
Item, to a footeman sent of his Lordship from Cambridge	iij^{s}
Item, for inke and quilles.....	vj^{d}
Item, for the cariadge of my Lord his stuffe from Cambridge to Reiston.....	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item, for a quarter's wages due to Robert Wright at Michaelmas	v^{li}
Item, to N. Hilliart for his wages	l^{s}
Item, to E. Writington.....	xx^{s}
Item, for the boord of his Lordship's too servaunts in the towne for halfe the yeare..	ix^{li}
Summa totalis.....	xlv^{li} x^{s} ij^{d}

Contemporary with Essex, was Fulke Greville, Lord Brook, the friend of Sir Philip Sydney, celebrated both as a poet and as a historian. He founded the professorship of history. Amongst the distinguished men of Elizabeth's reign who were fellows of this college, we ought not to omit Dr. Cousins, Dean of the Arches and Chancellor of Worcester; and Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The theologians who owed their education to Trinity College during this reign were very numerous, but many of them changed their colleges so frequently that it is difficult to say which should have the honour to claim them. Archbishop Whitgift was brought from Peter-

house to Pembroke, of which he was master, and he was removed thence to be master of Trinity. Cartwright and Travers, the famous supporters of the puritan party, the opponents of Whitgift and Hooker, may be claimed with more justice, having both been fellows of the college, although of these the first had been brought from St. Johns. Dr. Whittaker, afterwards master of St. Johns, Dr. Sutcliffe, the original founder of Chelsea College, and Dr. Babington, were also educated at Trinity College, which, during this reign, produced ten bishops, and at the opening of the seventeenth century numbered among its members at the same time the two primates of England, John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, and Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York.

Trinity College was not less distinguished for its theologians during the two following reigns. From 1618 to the breaking out of the civil war, eight bishops were chosen from among its members, amongst whom was Godfrey Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, who afterwards turned papist, the only prelate since the Reformation who forsook the Church of England for that of Rome. Of the learned men employed on the translation of the Bible in the reign of James the First, and who produced what remains still the authorised version, this society furnished not less than nine, most of them fellows,—Dr. Richardson (who succeeded Nevile in the mastership); Edward Lively, the Hebrew professor; Dr. John Layfield; Dr. Ratclyffe; Thomas Harrison; William Dakins; Robert Fighe; Michael Rabbett; and William Bedwell, vicar of Tottenham, and author of the history of that parish. The latter is said to have been a good scholar, and to have left a valuable

collection of Arabic manuscripts to the University library, with types which he had had made for printing them.*

Among the famous men during the period of which we are now speaking, we may name Sir Robert Naunton, fellow, who was James's principal secretary of state, and author of the "Fragmenta Regalia;" Sir Francis Nethersole, then public orator of the university, who was afterwards secretary to the Queen of Bohemia; Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquaries; Sir Robert Filmer, an able political writer; the famous translator Philemon Holland; the poets George Herbert, Giles Fletcher, Thomas Randolph William Alabaster, and, in the latter part of the period, Cowley and Donne; Sir Thomas Herbert, who attended Charles the First on the scaffold, and wrote the "Threnodia Carolina;" Peachem, author of the "Compleat Gentleman," and many others.

During the Commonwealth, as we have already observed, the Society of Trinity College was in a very flourishing state. Among the ejected royalists, who had most of them been concerned in sending the college plate to the king, there were many good scholars; but there were scholars nowise inferior among those who were introduced to their places. Two of the

* In the History of Tottenham, Bedwell first printed the curious old ballad called the "Turnament of Tottenham," from a manuscript which he says he borrowed from the poet George Wither. This identical MS. has lately been discovered in the University library, and it may, therefore, have been a part of Bedwell's bequest. The above-mentioned ballad has been again more carefully printed from this manuscript by the author of the present work—(12mo. Pickering, 1836), with a full account of the manuscript.

masters, Dr. Arrowsmith, who was regius professor of divinity, and the famous Dr. Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, were very able men. The latter married Robina, sister of Oliver Cromwell, and relict of Peter French, who had formerly been Canon of Christchurch. It must not be forgotten that the celebrated Dr. Barrow, afterwards master of the college, was educated there during the Commonwealth, and that, in spite of his royalist principles, he was esteemed for his talents and encouraged in his studies. Among the distinguished men of this period who belonged to Trinity College, were Cromwell's envoy to the Swiss Cantons, Dr. John Pell, a good scholar and an able mathematician; one of his chaplains, Jeremiah White;* and the poet Andrew Marvel.

Between the Restoration and the end of the century, Trinity College produced nine bishops, amongst whom were Hacket, and Pearson, the famous divine. During this period it possessed its most eminent men. Among its theologians, besides the two just mentioned, we need only name Dr. Barrow: at the head of its poets stands John Dryden; its great mathematician was Newton; its naturalists were Ray and Willoughby;

* Cole, in his MS. Collections, has preserved a curious anecdote of Jeremiah White. He is said to have paid his court to one of the protector's daughters. One day Cromwell entered suddenly the room, when White was earnestly urging his suit on his knees. The protector was naturally indignant; but White, with a sudden presence of mind, said that he was seeking his daughter's intercession in his favour with the maid servant, whom he wished to marry. Cromwell pretended to give credit to his assertion, and observing, with the utmost coolness, that he had more authority with his servant than his daughter had, called her in, and, at the same time, sent for his other chaplain, and there, without delay, caused the marriage rites to be performed.

and among its best scholars we may justly name Dr. Thomas Gale.

Amongst the bishops educated at this college during the last century, we may enumerate Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, who died in 1714; Zachary Pearce, bishop first of Bangor and afterwards of Rochester, the editor of Cicero de Oratore and of Longinus; Newton, raised to the bishopric of Bristol in 1761, the editor of Milton, and author of the Dissertation on the Prophecies; John Hinchcliffe, bishop of Peterborough; and the celebrated Watson, bishop of Llandaff. Along with them, as theological writers, we should name the famous Bentley, and his contemporary Nelson, the author of the Companion for Festivals and Fasts. At the same time lived Roger Cotes, the mathematician; Dr. Robert Smith, distinguished in the same paths of science; with Bentley's opponent, Dr. Conyers Middleton. Among antiquaries and historians, were Le Neve, Francis Peck, and Roger Gale. Among poets, stand the names of Charles Montague, earl of Halifax; George Granville, the first Lord Lansdowne, who, on account of his precocious talent, was admitted at the age of ten years; the elegant Latinist Vincent Bourne; John Byrom; and Dr. Francklin, the translator of Sophocles. George Stepney, the friend of Halifax, was distinguished both as a diplomatist and a poet. At the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present, flourished the mathematicians George Atwood, who died in 1807, and Maskelyne, who died in 1811. To the present century belong the distinguished names of Porson, Dobree, and Lord Byron.

Benefactors.—The benefactors to Trinity College have been, as might be expected, both from its magni-

tude and age, very numerous. To give a complete list of all the small bequests which, from time to time, have been made to the college, would take more space than they can justly lay claim to, and many of the larger benefactions have already been mentioned. In the reign of Elizabeth, one Thomas Allen, clerk, founded two 'students,' and gave lands to the value of 75*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of three grammar scholars and four poor students; Frances Jermyn, the daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, founded a scholarship with a yearly salary of 7*l.* 10*s.*; Lady Anne Bromley founded five scholarships; Dr. Cousins founded two; and Thomas White, citizen of London, founded one. Among the masters, whose munificence has enriched or added to the beauty of their college, besides Nevile, Hacket, and Barrow, occur, at an early period of its history, the names of Doctors Bill and Beaumont; and, in more modern times, that of Dr. Postlethwaite, who preceded Bishop Mansell, and who, on his death, left 2000*l.* to the college, with a valuable collection of books to the library. Within the present century the library has been enriched by several considerable gifts of books.

The Government of the college is vested in the master and the eight senior fellows. The number of sixty fellowships established by the original charter remains still the same. The forty scholars established by Henry VIII. were increased by Queen Mary to sixty, and have since been raised, by different benefactors, to sixty-nine. The thirteen poor scholars, or sizars, founded by Mary, have been increased to sixteen. The fellows are chosen from amongst the scholars, are ineligible after the period when they are of sufficient

standing to take the degree of M.A., and are all, except two, required to take priests' orders within seven years of that period.

Patronage.—The college patronage is very large, extending throughout almost every part of the kingdom, and including (besides the three grammar schools of Stevenage, Stone, and Uttoxeter, with alternate presentation to Westminster) the following ecclesiastical benefices: in Bedfordshire, Barford, Cardington, Eaton Bray, Felmersham, Keyshoe, Pavenham, Roxton, Shillington, and Shotfold; in Buckinghamshire, Great Loughton and Mesworth; in the town of Cambridge, the parishes of St. Mary the Great, and St. Michael; in the county, Arrington, Barrington, Bottisham, Chesterton, Orwell, Over, Papworth Everard, Shudy Camps, and Trumpington; in Durham, Gainford; in Essex, Bumpstead Helion; Brading, in the Isle of Wight; Hitchin, Great St. Ippolyts and Wymondly, Thundrich, Ware, in Hertfordshire; Wymeswould, in Leicestershire; in Lincolnshire, Little Cotes, East Randall, and Swineshead; Enfield, in Middlesex; in Norfolk, Dickleburgh, Fakenham, and North Runcton; in Northamptonshire, Grendon; in Nottinghamshire, Blythe, Flintham, Hoveringham, Langford, Thurgarton, Tuxford, and Walkeringham; Cheadley, in Staffordshire; in Suffolk, Grundisburgh; in Warwickshire, Kirby Monks, and Withybroke; in Westmoreland, Heversham, Kendall, and Kirkby Lonsdale; and in Yorkshire, Aysgarth, Darfield, Gilling, Kellington, Kirby Malzeard, Masham, Normanton, Pickhill, Sedbergh, and Whitkirk, with the third turn of presentation to the rectory of Guisley.

J. Bell J. Le Keux

CHRISTS COLLEGE.

MILTON'S MULBERRY-TREE, CHRIST'S COLLEGE GARDEN.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

God's House.—In the reign of King Henry VI., A.D. 1442, William Bingham, parson of the church of St. John-Zachary, in London, in consideration of the low state to which grammatical learning was then reduced in England, gave a mansion, commonly known by the name

of God's House, and situated near Clare Hall, for the support of certain grammar scholars. Soon after, in the 26th year of the same reign, Bingham obtained of the king a license to found in the same building, then consisting of one tenement with three gardens adjoining, a college, composed of a priest, and twenty-five scholars, or thereabouts, under the name of the proctor (procurator) and scholars of God's House, who were to be instructed in grammatical science. The founder was himself the first proctor of the new college.

When King Henry VI. founded King's College, it was thought convenient to take the smaller foundation of God's House into the projected site,* and Bingham's college was removed to the site of what is now called Christ's College, where the king gave them "two cottages, or a tenement, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tiltey, and a tenement adjoining, which had formerly belonged to the abbess of Denny, with gardens adjacent." By his charter made to the house at this time, Henry gave to it various revenues from the monasteries of Monmouth, Totnes, Newstead, Sawtrey, and Causwell in South Wales; with the priory of Clipston, the

* It is probable that the original site of God's House was taken into that of the Old Court of King's which has lately been taken down. Cole imagined that he recognised God's House in an old building in Trumpington Street, which was still standing in the latter half of the last century.

"God's House, in Trumpington Street, is part of the house where Professor Russell Plumptre has lived for many years: the next house to him is very ancient, with a curious carved window-frame to the street, with David and his Harp, &c.; and in the windows of the house, two old coats of Delapole and Wingfield quartered. It belongs to Mr. Kerridge of Norfolk, and stands opposite the Provost of King's Lodge on the other side of the street, and supposing that old lodge was demolished, opposite to the east end of the King's College Chapel."

priory and manor of Ikeham, and the advowsons of Fen Drayton, and of Naumby, in Lincolnshire. In the thirty-third year of his reign, he added to these grants and confirmations an acre of land in Helpeston, in Northamptonshire, and the advowson of the church there. Edward IV. and after him Henry VII. confirmed the charter of Henry VI. It appears from the registers of Ely, that Bishop Alcock, on the 20th of November, 1488, granted an indulgence of forty days to all supporters and repairers of the college at Cambridge called Goddys House.

Christ's College. — It is said to have been the intention of Henry VI., when he removed God's House from its first position, to increase considerably its revenues, and the number of scholars maintained by them, had he not been hindered by the civil wars which ensued. The completion of the work was reserved for his kinswoman, the celebrated Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, and mother of Henry VII., who is described by her contemporaries as one of the most pious ladies of her time. Baker copied from a register in the college archives, a letter of King Henry to his mother, setting forth that "by the persuasions and counsell of the sayd reverend father (the Bishop of Rochester) the sayd princess altered her mind from the foundations in the sayd monastery (of Westminster) to the foundation of Christ's College." The charter of foundation of Christ's College is dated in the year 1505, but the statutes were not given and the foundation entirely perfected till the following year. By this foundation, the society was made to consist of a master, twelve fellows, and forty-seven scholars. John Syclyng, the fifth proctor of God's House, was made the first master of the new college. To the endowment of the older

house were now added the church of Moulton, Manerbier, in Pembrokeshire, and Burnham St. Mary's, in Norfolk, with various other possessions. The college itself was rebuilt; and Fuller has preserved a story, how "once the Lady Margaret came to Christ's College, to behold it when partly built, and, looking out of a window, saw the deane call a faulty scholar to correction; to whom she said, *lente, lente,*—gently, gently, as accounting it better to mitigate his punishment than procure his pardon." *

* Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, had in his possession a curious fragment of an inventory of the plate, &c. left to this College by Margaret of Richmond, which is here printed from a transcript by Baker:—

This boke made the 14th daie of August in the first yere of the Reigne of Kyng Harry the viijth, by me Maister Edward Bothe of the Jewell House, with my Ladi's grace on the one partie, and Maister Doctor Tomson, Maister of Criste's Colege in Cambridge on the other partye, makying mention of all suche jewelles and plate as the foresaid Maister of Criste's Colege hathe recevid owte of the Jewell House of the said Ladie, by hir bequestes and by the commaundement of my Lord of Rochester, Maister Chaunceler, Maister Sent Johns.

These parcelles hereafter folowing:

First, a gret Crucifix gilt and inamyld with Mary and John, pondering cxvj unc̃. price the unce iiijs ..	xxiijli iiijs
Item, one crucifix, with Mary and John gilt and inamyld, pondering 47 unc̃. d̃i. price the unce iiijs	ixli xs
Item, a hole harnish for a crosstaf to be borne in procession, that is to understond, iij long holow pipes and 4 gret knoppis, parte of them inamyled, and one of them having a gret crest with pynacles, all pondering cxviij unc̃. price the unce iiijs	xxiijli xijs
Item, one gilt foot for a crosse to rest in upon the auter, pondering xxiij unc̃. price the unce iiijs ..	iiijli xijs
Item, a great chales with the patent gilt, ponsid with portculions, rosis, margarettes, the ymage of the Trinite inamyld, and ymage of the Crucifix inamyld, with the patent in the foot, pond. xxiiij. unc̃. quart. price the unce iijs viijd	iiijli viijs xid
Item, a chales, with the patent gilt, with this Scripture, *Calicem Salutar' accipiam et nomen Dn̄i invocabo*, graven abowte the cup, of.....	

In 1531, the society gave up to Henry VIII. the manor of Roydon, in exchange for which his successor granted to them the revenues of Bromwell Abbey. Edward VI. gave them also, in the sixth year of his reign, the manor and church of Bourn, and at the same time another fellowship was founded, because the old establishment of a master and twelve fellows was supposed to be a superstitious allusion to Christ and his disciples.

The bishop of Ely's letters, concerning the exemption from his visitation and the consecration of the chapel (termed there *quandam decoram capellam*), are dated on the 12th of December, 1506. In July 1510, Bishop Fisher, as visitor of the college, gave certain injunctions to Thompson, the third master, chiefly concerning the goods, chest, accounts, &c. of the college, and urging among other things that the fellows and scholars should speak no language but Latin within the college gates, that they should not keep any dog for hunting (canem aliquem venaticum) in the college, that their robes should be all of one colour, &c. The successor of Thompson, John Watson, was the intimate friend of Erasmus. In the reign of Queen Mary, the master of Christ's College was the famous Cuthbert Scott, Bishop of Chester.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Edward Hawford, a distinguished divine, was made master. In his time the puritans were already numerous in the college, and as they looked upon him as one that was too much inclined to the old religion and discipline, they made frequent and loud complaints against their master. He died in the February of 1582–3, and was buried in his college chapel; where, in Cole's time,

might be traced the following fragment of an inscription to his memory, on a brass plate on the floor :—

. . . . CUI TOTA FUERAT HÆC CURA DOMUS,
EUM SEPULTUM PARVA PARS DOMUS TEGIT,
QUO NEMO PRÆSES EXTITIT FRUGALIOR,
HAWFORDUS HIC EST . . . . . OSSA SUNT,
IS CUM DEO EST . . . . . .
OBIIT FEB. 14, 1582, POST 24 ANNORUM MODERATIONEM.

Hawford was succeeded by Edmund Barwell, a zealous puritan, under whom the religious differences and the disorders occasioned by them increased to such a degree, that, in the December of 1586, the vice-chancellor proceeded to make a visitation. He gave a series of injunctions, by which it appears that non-conformity was so prevalent in Christ's College, that the fellows seldom received the sacrament, and almost entirely neglected the form of prayer established by the statutes. Their discipline had become very lax, they no longer talked Latin in the college, they went commonly without their academical dress, and their time was chiefly occupied with disputes with one another. The visitation was prolonged during many months, and raised more violent heart-burnings than had been caused by the evils which it was intended to cure, so that at last the matter was set at rest by a simple agreement of the parties concerned to forget their quarrels, and live in future lovingly together. Barwell died about 1609, and was also buried in the chapel of his college.*

* Several letters concerning these disputes are preserved among the Lansdowne MSS., and others among Baker's Collections, in the Harleian Library.

Christ's College seems, at an early period, to have been famous for the acting of comedies and tragedies. We are told that so far back as 1544, was performed there a tragedy called Pammachius, translated by the celebrated John Bale. Somewhat later, about 1566, was first performed "in Christes Colledge" the singular old comedy of Gammer Gurton's Needle.

At the time of the civil wars, the master of Christ's College, Dr. Baynbrigge, was again inclined to puritanism; and accordingly, at the visitation of 1643, he was not ejected from his place. "We pulled down," say the commissioners on that occasion, "divers pictures and angels, and the steps. Dr. Baynbrigge, the master, did promise to take down *Orate pro Anima* on the brazen eagle." Nine fellows were at this time ejected, and another, William Power, who was a Lady Margaret's preacher, was attacked and insulted by the soldiers in the market-place, as he was going to St. Mary's to deliver a Latin sermon *ad clerum.*

Buildings.—From a comparison of Bishop Parker's map with that given in Fuller, Christ's College appears to have consisted, originally, of a small quadrangle, with some out-buildings of no great importance, with the exception of a pile of old buildings parallel to, and at a short distance from, the eastern side of the court. The new buildings were erected by subscription,* in 1642, after a design by Inigo Jones. In Loggan's time, at the end of this century, the old buildings just alluded to, were still preserved, and stood about half-way between the older court and the new buildings, breaking

* Or, as Loggan has it, "liberalis munificentia baronum, comitum, militum, doctorum, generosorum plurimorum."

the space between them. These buildings were, probably, part of the old tenements given to God's House, when it was removed from the neighbourhood of Clare Hall. They have since been taken down, and a range of buildings erected in continuation of the line of the southern side of the old court, so as to form, with the new buildings of Inigo Jones, a second court.

The part of the college, facing St. Andrew's Church, with the gateway-tower, appears to be as old as the original foundation, but the front of the buildings is said to have been new cased by Dr. Thomas Dynford, prebend of Westminster, in the seventeenth century. Over the gateway are the arms of the foundress, surmounted by a beautiful canopy with turrets and pinnacles. The court within, which measures a hundred and forty feet by a hundred and twenty, has been externally repaired, but the buildings are substantially the same as those built by Margaret of Richmond. Opposite the entrance are the hall and the master's lodge, and at the north-east corner of the court stands the chapel. The hall is a neat room, chiefly remarkable for a fine old painting of the Lady Margaret, suspended over the fellows' table. There are other portraits of the foundress in the chapel and in the combination-room. The chapel is internally handsome, though small. It is floored with marble, and is about eighty-five feet long and thirty high. Its principal ornament is the beautiful monument, in white marble, erected to the memory of the munificent benefactors of the college, Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, whose friendship was not separated in death, and whose ashes repose together in one tomb in this chapel. A simple tablet of white marble records the names of Mede, Cudworth, and More. The east window

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THE SECOND COURT, CHRISTS COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER-HOUSE, CHRIST'S COLLEGE GARDEN.

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has some good painted glass, representing portraits of the foundress, of her son, Henry VII., and of some other members of her family.

On the west side of the court, to the south of the gateway-tower, is the library, the contents of which are by no means remarkable, with the exception of a cast said to have been taken from the face of Milton. It contains a few manuscripts, but of no great value.

The chambers in Inigo Jones's building are chiefly occupied by the fellows. A gateway in the middle leads to the fellows' garden, the most celebrated in the university, both for its own picturesque beauty, and for its mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by the hand of Milton, while a student in the college. At the south-eastern corner of the garden is a bath, with an elegant summer-house, and by the water side two or

three pedestals, one of which supports a bust of the great poet, and the other an urn to the memory of Joseph Mede. The view towards the north-west corner, is one of the most picturesque that can be conceived. The trunk of the mulberry-tree, where it was decayed by age, has been carefully covered with lead, and the branches supported by props.

Celebrated Men.—Christ's College, in proportion to its magnitude, is remarkable above all others for the number of eminent divines who have received their education within its walls. Among the most celebrated of the numerous bishops who were educated here, may be named Bishop Latimer, who suffered martyrdom along with Ridley, in 1555; Heath, archbishop of York in 1553; Cuthbert Scott, bishop of Chester; Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury; Still, bishop of Bath and Wells in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign; Archbishop Bancroft; John Sharp, archbishop of York in 1691; and, at a later period, Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, and John Law, bishop of Elphin; and the famous Beilby Porteus, bishop of London. Among a numerous list of other divines may be mentioned John More; Hugh Broughton, the famous orientalist; Dr. Willet; William Parkins, who wrote all his works with his left hand; Joseph Mede; Ralph Cudworth; Dr. Henry More, author of the Enchiridion Ethicum; Bishop Rust; Dr. Burnet, author of the Theory of the Earth; Nicholas Grimbald, an eminent reformer, and chaplain to Latimer; John Milner, author of the Church History of Palestine; and the celebrated Paley. Dr. Chaderton, Dr. Richard Clarke, Dr. Seth Ward, and Francis Dillingham, were all employed in the translation of King James's Bible. Among the puritan

writers who were of this college, the most eminent were Edward Dering; Arthur Hildersham; William Ames, who spent the latter part of his life in Holland, where he took refuge from the troubles in England; and John Howe, the domestic chaplain of Cromwell.

Among statesmen shone Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emmanuel College, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth; Sir John Finch, Ambassador to Constantinople; Sir Robert Raymond, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of George I. Leland, the antiquary, was of Christ's College, while that foundation was but in its infancy. John Major, the old Scottish historian, entered himself there with true Scottish feeling, because the college is situated in the parish of St. Andrew's, the patron saint of his own country. Another historian bred at Christ's was Dr. Lawrence Echard. Its most celebrated mathematician was Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, Lucasian professor in 1711.

Milton is here, of course, the genius of the place. He was entered in 1624, took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1628, and that of master of arts in 1632.*

The voice of calumny, in that age more than usually busy, charged Milton with having left his college with discredit. But we have his own assertion to the con-

* The following is the entry of Milton's admission, in the college books:—

"Johannes Milton Londinensis, filius Johannis, institutus fuit in literarum elementis sub Magistro Hill gymnasii Paulini præfecto, admissus est pensionarius minor, Feb. 12°, 1624, sub M^ro Chappell, solvitque pro ingr̃. 0. 10^s. 0^d."

Chapel was afterwards provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and bishop of Cork and Ross.

In the university books are the entries of his degrees:— "Jo. Milton, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1628. Art. M^r 1632."

trary. One of his opponents, alluding to his education in the university, accused him of having been "vomited out thence;" "for which commodious lie," says the poet, "I thank him; for it hath given me an apt occasion to acknowledge publicly with all grateful mind, that more than ordinary favour and respect which I found above any of my equals at the hands of those courteous and learned men, the fellows of that college wherein I spent some years: who, at my parting, after I had taken two degrees, as the manner is, signified many ways, how much better it would content them that I should stay; as by many letters full of kindness and loving respect, both before that time and long after, I was assured of their singular good affection towards me. Which being likewise propense to all such as were for their studious and civil life worthy of esteem, I could not wrong their judgments and upright intentions so much, as to think I had that regard from them for other cause, than that I might be still encouraged to proceed in the honest and laudable courses, of which they apprehended I had given good proof. And to those ingenuous and friendly men, who were ever the countenancers of virtuous and hopeful wits, I wish the best and happiest things, that friends in absence wish one another."* This same antagonist reproached him with his morning haunts:—"Those morning haunts,"

* An Apology for Smectymnuus, Works, Edit. of 1833, p. 79. In another work (the *Defensio Secunda*), Milton speaks with satisfaction of his college life:—"Pater me Cantabrigiam misit; illic disciplinis atque artibus tradi solitis septennium studui, procul omni flagitio, bonis omnibus probatus, usquedum magistri quem vocant gradum cum laude etiam adeptus, sponte mea domum me contuli, meique etiam desiderium apud collegii plerosque socios, a quibus eram haud mediocriter cultus, reliqui."

he answered, "are where they should be, at home; not sleeping, or concocting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up and stirring, in winter often ere the sound of any bell awake men to labour, or to devotion; in summer as oft with the bird that first rouses, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full fraught; then with useful and generous labours preserving the body's health and hardiness to render lightsome, clear, and not lumpish obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion, and our country's liberty, when it shall require firm hearts in sound bodies to stand and cover their stations." A little further on Milton alludes to the comedies which he had often witnessed, as acted by his fellow students. "In the colleges," says he, "many of the young divines, and those in next aptitude to divinity, have been seen so often upon the stage, writhing and unboning their clergy limbs to all the antic and dishonest gestures of Trinculoes, buffoons, and bawds; prostituting the shame of that ministry, which either they had, or were nigh having, to the eyes of courtiers and court ladies, with their grooms and mademoiselles. There, while they acted and overacted, among other young scholars I was a spectator; they thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; they made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I misliked; and, to make up the atticism, they were out, and I hissed." Very similar reflections are made by Sir Simonds D'Ewes, in his inedited Memoirs. When he was at Cambridge during a royal visit, he absented himself from the "idle comedy" with which the students of Trinity treated the king, because

the scholars acted female parts, and that in woman's clothing.

Other poets bred in Christ's College, were the famous Francis Quarles; Cleveland, afterwards fellow and tutor of St. John's College; Sir John Harrington, the translator of Ariosto; and Gabriel Harvey, the friend of Spenser. Grimbald, mentioned above, was also a poet.

Benefactors.—Christ's College has been enriched, at different times, by numerous benefactors; and as these have consisted generally in the foundation of scholarships or exhibitions, there is no college in the university so advantageous for a student who is not rich. Edward VI., besides his fellowship, founded three scholarships. Two fellowships and two scholarships were afterwards founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines. Dr. Thomas Plume founded a scholarship; John Harvey, a scholarship; Christopher Clarke, archdeacon of Norwich and prebendary of Ely, a scholarship; Christopher Tancred, a scholarship; Sir William Petyt, two scholarships; Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, six scholarships; Robert Broadbanke, in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, a scholarship; Richard Risley, a scholarship; Richard Bunting, three scholarships; Richard Carr, six scholarships for Giggleswick school; John Rudd, vicar of Shepall, in Hertfordshire, two scholarships.* Tancred also founded four divinity studentships, worth each a hundred and thirteen pounds a-year. Bunting, amongst his other

* These "scholarships" are, of course, many of them, nothing more than exhibitions.

benefactions, gave "five pounds a-year toward the maintenance of the fire in the hall or parlour." Sir Walter Mildmay, in the reign of Elizabeth, founded a Greek lecture.

Amongst other miscellaneous benefactions should be mentioned those of Bishop Fisher; of Archbishop Grindall, who gave forty ounces of plate to the college; of Dr. Thomas Thomson, who gave to the college, in the reign of Henry VIII., the brazen George, in the parish of St. Andrew; of Dr. Henry More, who gave the rectory of Ingoldsby; of Thomas Otway, bishop of Ossory; Dr. Hawford, master of the college in Elizabeth's reign; Richard Risley; Mr. Philip Rawlins; Mr. Thomas Laughton; Mr. Thomas Patterson; Dr. Honeywood, dean of Lincoln; Joseph Mede, amounting to about three hundred pounds; Dr. Thomas Dynford, prebend of Westminster; Dr. Cudworth; Dr. Ralph Widdrington; Dr. Anthony Watson, bishop of Chichester; Sir John Wheeler, &c.

Beilby Porteus, in 1807, gave three gold medals to be distributed amongst the students of this college; one of fifteen guineas, for the best Latin dissertation on some evidence of Christianity; another of the same value for the best English essay on some moral precept of the Gospel; and one of ten guineas to the best reader in, and most regular attendant at, chapel.

The Society now consists of a master, fifteen fellows, and fifty-four scholars, besides numerous exhibitioners. The visitors are the vice-chancellor and two senior doctors in divinity; but if it chance that the vice-chancellor be of Christ's College, his place is to be supplied by the Provost of King's College.

The Patronage of Christ's College is large in proportion to the number of fellows; it possesses in Cambridgeshire, Fen Drayton, one of the earliest endowments of the college; the vicarage of Bourn, the gift of Edward VI.; that of Caldecot, and the rectory of Toft. The others are the rectory of Little Canfield, in Essex; that of Anstye, in Hertfordshire; Kegworth, in Leicestershire; the two rectories of Ingoldsby and Naumby, in Lincolnshire; those of Brisley and Burnham St. Mary, the vicarages of Croxton All Saints, and Gately, and the perpetual curacy of Hapton, in Norfolk; the rectory of Clipston, and the vicarage of Helpeston, in Northamptonshire; the vicarage of Manerbier, in Pembrokeshire; and the rectory of Moulton, in Suffolk.

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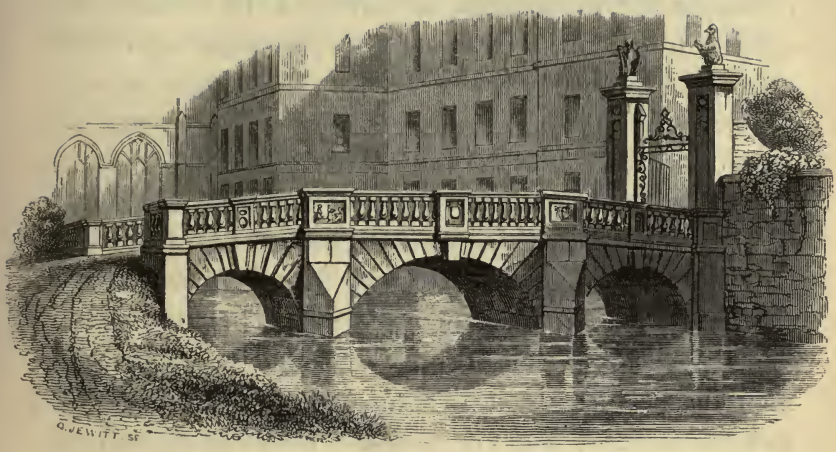
NEW BUILDINGS OF ST JOHN'S—FROM THE GARDENS.



THE OLD BRIDGE.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NEXT in magnitude to Trinity College, and nearest to it in situation, is St. John's. As a collegiate foundation, this society does not rank among the most ancient houses in the university, but it was engrafted upon an older establishment, the foundation of which carries us back to the earliest period of authentic university history.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.—The site of the modern college was formerly occupied by a hospital of canons regular, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The origin of this fraternity is somewhat doubtful. It was long supposed that the founder was Nigellus, the second bishop of Ely; but documents more recently brought to light show that the land on which the hospital and its chapel were built, and with which it was endowed, were

given by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, in the reign of Henry II., and that Nigellus only granted certain privileges and immunities, as bishop of the diocese. It appears from the Hundred Rolls of the beginning of the reign of Edward I., which are the documents alluded to, that the presentation to the mastership, as well as other rights over this hospital, had been vested in the burgesses of the town; but that they had been afterwards usurped by the bishops of Ely, the first bishop who exercised these rights having been Hugh Norwald, who occupied the see from 1229 to 1254. The townsmen complained to the king's commissioners of this encroachment of the bishops, but, as it appears, without effect; and as early as 1257, Hugh de Balsham, then bishop, exerted his authority so far as to place in the hostle along with the brethren a society of scholars, which he had recently founded and endowed under the title of Ely Scholars.

The revenues of this house seem to have been small at its commencement; but after it had been taken under the immediate patronage of the bishops of Ely, it was enriched by frequent grants of houses in Cambridge and tenements in the country, and by other benefactions of different kinds.* The clerical brethren, jealous of the influence of the secular authorities, had probably thrown themselves into the hands of the bishops; and the friendship between them was close and lasting. Bishop Eustace, who acted so prominent a part in the events of the reign of John, had already been a great benefactor to St. John's

* It appears from the Hundred Rolls, that in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. the hospital of St. John the Evangelist possessed many houses, &c. in and about Cambridge.

Hospital, appropriating to it the rectory of Horningsea (reserving £5 per annum for a constant vicar, which he left in the patronage of the bishops,) and St. Peter's Church in Cambridge (now Little St. Mary's). He also gave them two ships or boats to carry wood or turf from Ely marshes, "to keep them warm;" and granted them various other privileges. Baker supposes that it was on account of the benefactions of this prelate, that the bishops of Ely afterwards set up a claim to be founders and patrons of the house.

In 1281, as it appears from an entry on the Patent Rolls, Hugh de Balsham, then bishop of Ely, had taken measures for perverting entirely the object of Frost's foundation, and turning the hospital itself into a college for the support of his secular scholars, who were to be governed by the same laws as the Merton scholars then recently established at Oxford. But the monks and scholars seem to have disagreed from the beginning; and the opposition of the former probably induced him to relinquish this project and to remove his scholars from the hospital to two hostles he had purchased for them in Trumpington Street, and he thus laid the foundation of Peter-house.

In 1293 (21 Ed. I.) the king granted to this hospital the forfeitures of victuals of forestallers and regraters, towards the maintenance of "poor scholars and other infirm people." The bishops who succeeded Hugh de Balsham seem not to have been active in the affairs of the hospital of St. John until the time of John de Hotham or Hothun, who came to the see in 1316, and who gave the brethren a free right of electing their prior. His successor, Simon Montacute, occupied him-

self diligently in carrying out the designs of Hugh de Balsham both here and at Peter-house. The last-mentioned prelate had alienated from the hospital St. Peter's Church, which he had given to the secular scholars, and this had been a source of long dissensions between them and the brethren of the hospital. Bishop Montacute, to whose judgment the parties submitted themselves, put an end to the quarrel by confirming the scholars in the possession of the church, on condition of their paying an annual rent of twenty shillings to the former patrons. From this time the hospital continued to increase in riches; and in the fifteenth century, when John Dunham was master or prior, the house was admitted into the body and society of the university, and was allowed to partake in its privileges.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the prospects of this old foundation were entirely changed. William Tomlyn had been elected master of the hostle in 1498. The inmates of the religious houses in a place like Cambridge were necessarily in danger of being gradually corrupted by their intercourse with the students of the university. A melancholy example had already been afforded by the nuns of St. Rhadegund; and we find other allusions which show that the manners of the Cambridge monks were not in general very pure. Tomlyn appears to have been a man of very dubious character, and the brethren of the house were not unwilling to join in his irregularities. They are represented as having given themselves up to all kinds of intemperance; they pawned or sold the furniture, plate, and even the sacred utensils of their house, to administer to their own extravagance; and when these were swallowed up,

they sold and mortgaged the lands; so that at last the master was obliged to hide himself from the creditors; and the four brethren, all that were left, wandered over the country, leading a scandalous life. The hospital itself was deserted, and the sale of all its possessions, as we are told, would hardly have produced money enough to satisfy the creditors.*

St. John's College.—In this condition was the hospital of St. John the Evangelist, when the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, who had recently founded Christ's College, and who was now contemplating the foundation of a college at Oxford, was persuaded by Bishop Fisher "to turn her thoughts back upon Cambridge." The licence of the king (who was her own son), and the consent of the bishop of Ely (who was her son-in-law), for the suppression of the hospital, were easily obtained, and preparations were already made for the endowment of a college on its site; but the foundation was temporarily suspended by the deaths of the king and foundress, occurring within a few months of each other. The Lady Margaret, by her will, had however provided for the completion of this her last great

* In the original recital of the foundation, in the register of the college, printed in Mr. Hymers's edition of the Funeral Sermon of the Lady Margaret, it is stated that Bishop Fisher "exponit miseræ domus miseram ruinam; ostendit (ut re vera erat) prædia divendita, terras luxu gulaque absumptas, ornamenta exposita, suppellectilem prorsus corrosam, et ne sacris quidem parcitum, divina officia intermissa, hospitalitatem celebrari nullam, præpositum domus creditoris metu latitari, confratres paucos, plus minus quatuor, modo per urbem, modo per rura divagari, in maximam suæ religionis infamiam atque scandalum; hospitale ipsum prope desertum, sed ita alieno ære oppressum, ut ne omnia quidem prædia, si integra mansissent, debita illius magnitudinis vendita persolvissent."

act of charity, and had appointed eight executors for that purpose, of whom the most active was her confessor, Bishop Fisher. In carrying her intentions into effect, the executors had to contend with many difficulties and much opposition; they had to obtain another licence from the new king, and the bishop of Ely was no longer willing to consent to the dissolution of the hospital. But every difficulty was at length overcome by the persevering labours of Bishop Fisher, and the old hospital was dissolved on the 20th of January, 1510, and formally delivered into their hands.

The charter of foundation of St. John's College is dated April 9th, 1511; the society was to consist of a master, and fifty fellows and scholars; and the charter appoints Robert Shorton to be first master. The revenue of the college was, by the king's licence of mortmain, limited to £50 a year besides the lands and revenues of the house, which latter amounted to somewhat more than £80. The debts of the old house had been already paid by the direction of the Lady Margaret's will. Robert Shorton, an active and learned man, superintended the building, which was finished in 1515, and the college was solemnly opened, in the presence of Bishop Fisher, in the year following.

The buildings of the college, like its revenues, must have been at first not very large, consisting chiefly of what forms now the first court; though the expense is said to have exceeded four thousand pounds. The hospital, at the time of its dissolution, is said to have been much dilapidated; but it was, at the most, only partially taken down, for Caius tells us that at the time when he wrote (1574), parts of the old edifice still remained (cujus

monumenta quædam adhuc supersunt integra). The builders began by enlarging or new-building the chapel, which had previously been of small dimensions. When finished, the foundation of Lady Margaret presented probably the appearance which it has in Caius's map: a square court, opening into the street, with the chapel on the north side, and at the south-west corner some out-buildings, probably connected with the kitchen and other offices. The same lane which now exists, ran down to the river, which was separated from the college by an open lawn or garden, and was passed by means of a wooden bridge.

A few traces of the ancient buildings are still visible in some parts of the college, particularly in that part which now bears the name of the Labyrinth, adjacent to the first court and to St. John's back lane, at the termination of which is an old archway in the wall. The wall itself appears either to have been a part of, or to have been erected with the materials of, the hospital. The piece of ground now occupied by the stables of the college formed the burial-ground of the older institution, and human remains have been frequently turned up in it.

As has just been observed, the college was not rich at first. The king, as heir at law to the Lady Margaret, had seized upon a large portion of her personal estate with which she had endowed the college, and only gave the society in return the dissolved hospital at Ospring in Kent, and an uncertain payment out of the lands of which they were deprived. Yet the college was soon enlarged by private benefactions. Shorton quitted his mastership as soon as the buildings were finished; and Alan Percy, third son of the earl of Northumberland

who was killed in an insurrection in Yorkshire in 1489, was appointed to succeed him by Bishop Fisher and Dr. Hornby, when they opened the college in 1516. Shorton was one of the earliest private benefactors, having given ten pounds towards paving the hall, and leaving by his will a hundred marks for an obit. Percy also resigned the mastership, two years after his appointment, and was succeeded (A. D. 1518) by Nicholas Metcalfe, a man in every respect well fitted for the office. He found the college in a low condition, and by his prudence and exertions, aided by numerous private benefactions which were made to it in his time, he cleared it of its worst incumbrances, and raised it to a very prominent place in the university. "He found the college spending scarce two hundred marks a year," says Roger Ascham, who was a member of it, "and he left it spending a thousand and more." In the last year of Metcalfe's mastership, the college lost its best friend, Bishop Fisher, but not till he had obtained for it grants of the two nunneries of Higham near Rochester and Bromehall in Berkshire, which had been both dissolved on account of the extravagance and incontinence of their inmates. Fisher himself was a considerable benefactor; he gave to the college money, lands, and books, and founded four fellowships and two scholarships.

Among the earliest benefactors and steadiest friends to St. John's College we must not omit the name of Hugh Ashton, a native of Lancashire, comptroller of the household to the Lady Margaret, and one of her executors. He founded four fellowships and four scholarships. Ashton died archdeacon of York in 1522, and was buried in the cathedral. A monument was erected

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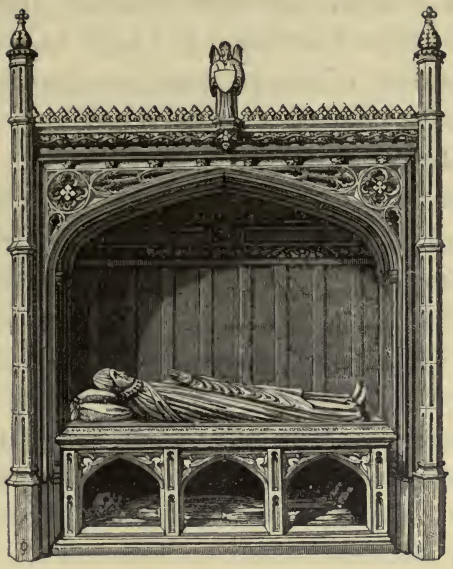
ENTRANCE GATEWAY — ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.



MONUMENT OF HUGH ASHTON.

to his memory in the chapel of St. John's College, which has been carefully preserved, and remains a good specimen of the monumental sculpture and taste of the age in which it was executed. On a table supported by four pillars, Hugh Ashton is represented in a recumbent posture, and in an attitude of prayer; beneath this table is exhibited a skeleton in the same posture. A brass bears the following inscription:

HIC SITUS HUGO ASHETON ARCHIDIACONUS EBORACENSIS, QUI AD CHRISTIANÆ RELIGIONIS AUGMENTUM SOCIOS DUOS EX LANCASTRIA, TOTIDEMQUE SCHOLARES, SOCIUM ET SCHOLAREM EBOR. COM. SOCIUMQUE ET SCHOLAREM DUNELM. DIOC. ORIUND. SUIS IMPENSIS PIE INSTITUIT, ATQUE SINGULIS A SE INSTITUTIS SOCIIS CONSUETUM SOCIORUM STIPENDIUM SOLIDIS 40 ANNUIS ADAUXIT, OBIJT NO. CALEND. DECEMBR. AN. 1522.

The first statutes were given to the college while Alan

Percy was master, and were founded upon those of Margaret's earlier foundation of Christ's College. They fixed the number of fellows at twenty-eight, but specified no limit for the number of scholars. But by new statutes, given in 1530, it was directed that there should be twenty-two scholars. By the original statutes it was ordered that at least half of the fellows should be taken from the nine northern counties, and they assigned 12*d.* a week for the commons of a fellow, and only 7*d.* for those of a scholar, being less than the allowance in the older foundation of King's Hall.* In 1546, according to the report of the king's commissioners, the stipend, commons, &c. of the master amounted together to £18. 4*s.*; and the whole expenditure of the college was £607. 19*s.*

Baker has given an extract from one of the sermons of Dr. Lever, master of the college in the reign of Edward VI., which presents a singular picture of the manner of living in the university at this time. After speaking of the bounty of King Henry VIII. in giving two hundred pounds yearly, towards the exhibition of five learned men, to read and teach Divinity, Law, Physic, Greek, and Hebrew, and of his munificence in founding Trinity College, he proceeds: "Howbeit all they that have known the universitye at Cambryge sence that tyme that it dyd fyrst begynne to receive these greate and manyefolde benefytes from the kynges majestye, at youre handes, have juste occasion to suspecte, that you have deceyved boeth the kynge and universitie, to enryche youreselves. For before that you dyd begynne to be the

* See our account of Trinity College, p. 6.

disposers of the kynges lyberalitye towardes learnynge and poverty, ther was in houses belongynge to the universitye of Cambryge two hundred students of dyvynyte, many verye well learned, whiche be nowe all clene gone, house and manne, younge towarde scholers and old fatherlye doctors, not one of them lefte. One hundred also of an other sorte, that havynge riche frends, or beyng benefyced men, dyd lyve of theymselves in ostles and innes, be eyther gon awaye, or else fayne to crepe into colleges, and put poore men from bare lyvynges. Those bothe be all gone, and a small number of poore godly dylygent students now remaynynge, only in colleges, be not able to tary and contynue their studye in the universitye for lacke of exhibition and healpe.

"There be dyverse ther, whiche ryse dayly betwixt foure and fyve of the clocke in the mornynge, and from fyve untill syxe of the clocke, use commen prayer, wyth an exhortation of God's worde, in a common chappell, and from sixe unto ten of the clocke use ever eyther private study, or commune lectures. At tenne of the clocke they goe to dynner, where as they be contente wyth a penye pyece of biefe amongst foure, havynge a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same byefe wythe salte and otemel, and nothynge else, &c. After thys slender dynner, they go either teachynge or learnynge untyll fyve of the clocke in the evening, when as they have a supper not much better than their diner; immedyatelye after the whyche, they go either to reasonynge in problemes, or into some other studye, untyl it be nyne or tenne of the clocke, and there beyng wythout fyre are fayne to walke, or runne up and downe

halfe an houre to gette a heate on their feete whan they go to bed."

St. John's College came into being at a difficult period. The first dawn of the reformation in religion was felt nowhere more strongly than in the university; and, itself partly the result of a general intellectual improvement, it brought with it new systems of learning and teaching. In a new foundation, it is not to be wondered at if these innovations were taken up more warmly than in the old establishments, and they were the cause of continual disputes between the master and a large portion of his fellows. Dr. Metcalfe was an old man, and had been formed in the ancient mode of education; and, in spite of all the benefits he had conferred upon the college, he was made so uneasy in his place, that he resigned the mastership on the 4th of July, 1537. He was succeeded by George Daye, or Deye, a friend of Leland the antiquary, and a man of influence at court, by which he obtained the appointment. The college on this occasion excited the king's anger by proceeding to the election of another person. In the same year in which he was appointed, Daye was removed to be made provost of King's College, and was succeeded in the mastership of St. John's by John Tayler. The dissensions in the college now rose to such a height, as to bring on a visitation by the bishop of Ely in 1542, who succeeded in making a compromise between the two parties, and producing a temporary peace. But the heats soon broke out more fiercely than before, and Tayler was obliged to resign in 1546. The mastership was then given to William Bill, who, as a warm reformer, was more acceptable to the

inmates of the college, and they now gave loose to their zeal in destroying all the remnants of popery. Dr. Bill was removed to Trinity College in 1551, and was succeeded by the celebrated Thomas Lever.

The reforming zeal of the fellows of St. John's was not likely to be very palatable to the governing powers in the days of Queen Mary; and it has been observed, that at her accession there was a more general and severe expulsion of its members than at any other college. The discomfited reformers sought shelter on the continent, many of them at Geneva, where their puritanical feelings, already sharpened against the papists by the temporary triumph of the latter at home, were fostered and increased by the rigid Calvinism of their brother protestants abroad. On the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, they returned to England full of expectations, and, in their triumph over the catholics, determined to set no bounds to their reforms. But the maxims of Elizabeth's government were moderation and cautiousness: the protestant church establishment in England only went a part of the way in the innovations which the German Calvinists had made; and the opposition of the dissatisfied puritans in Cambridge, where this spirit of discontent was exhibited most strongly, continued to agitate the university during the whole of Elizabeth's long reign. St. John's College, of which Cecil, Lord Burghley, (the chief prop of the moderate party, and the chancellor of the university,) was a member, was conspicuous above all the others for the part taken by its fellows in these dissensions.

When the ejected fellows of St. John's returned from the continent, bringing with them, as Baker complains,

the "Geneva psalters," their former master, Lever, received some church preferment, instead of being restored to his mastership, which was conferred upon James Pilkington, a learned and pious man, the friend of Bale and Bullinger. The new master, with his brother Leonard Pilkington, one of the senior fellows, occupied themselves zealously in rooting out the superstitions of the preceding reign; they pulled down the altar in the chapel, as well as those in the private chapels, and exchanged the missals and breviaries for service-books from Geneva. But even their zeal was not sufficient to satisfy many of their fellows; James Pilkington, in 1561, exchanged his mastership for the bishopric of Durham, and was succeeded in the former by his brother, who, after three years of continual disputes, also retired from his post to become prebend of Durham, leaving his college in great disorder, so much that, according to the report of the master of Trinity in the same year, "sundry in St. Johns will be very hardly brought to weare surplesses." Leonard Pilkington was driven from the college by the fellows; and it appears from the following letter (preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, No. 6, art. 67), addressed to Cecil by the bishop of Ely (Richard Cox), that they had carried their opposition so far as to declare he had forfeited the mastership, and to elect another in his place, a year before he quitted his post.

S^r^, accordinge to your request, and apon the same accordinge to the request also of the most parte of the ffellowes of St. Johans, I have travayled to pacifie the contention lately risen in the howse. And by conference wth bothe parties, I fynde that their ellection is utterly frustrate, bothe because the mastershipe

is not yet voyed neyther by forfayture nor by resignation, and also because they have made a certayne ellection contrarye to the forme and ordre of their statute. They are all blame worthye, as I tolde them, because they wolde proceade so rashely and disorderly. I have signifyed unto them that theire ellection is of no force nor effecte, and therfore I willed them in the meane season to be quyet, and when the rome of the m^r^shipe shalbe clerely voyed, than to procede to a newe ellection, accordinge to the tenour of their statutes, wherin I wolde not wisshe them to be interrupted by letters, onlesse they were wilfully bent to chuse a man utterly unmete. Yet for as muche as ye bear suche a good zeale to the howse, and have sumwhat travayled in this matter, I wolde wishe ye shulde geve them an earnest monition, that whan the mastershipe shalbe voyed, they chose a man bothe of sincere religion and also prudent and politick for governemente. Ffurther I have sent you up a perfecte certificate of all the howse holders w^th^in Cambrige Shyre and the Isle. *Dominus Jesus te nobis diutissime servet incolumem.* Ffrom my cottage of Ffenne Staunton, in the confines of Cambrige Shyre, the xv^th^. of August, 1563.

Your assured
RICHARDE ELY.

The "prudent and politick man for governemente" whom they did elect on Pilkington's resignation in 1564, was Richard Longworth, who continued the work of clearing out the remnants of popery. But he did little towards calming the disorders that had been growing under the rule of his predecessors. The puritanical inclinations of the fellows were far from being diminished; many of them had become warm partizans of Cartwright of Trinity, particularly Mr. Fulke, who suffered a temporary expulsion for his opposition to the church discipline. Longworth was also obliged to quit

the mastership in 1569, and was succeeded by Nicholas Shepherd, vice-master of Trinity College, who was elected in opposition to Dr. Kelk and Mr. Fulke, in order to check the growth of puritanism. Baker says that he discontinued the "Geneva psalters," and substituted in their place the Bishops' bible, then newly published. But Dr. Shepherd was also found wanting: in the latter part of 1573, or early in 1574, he was deprived for non-residence and other irregularities; but among the faults laid to his charge was his encouragement of the puritanical party. The following original letters (from MS. Lansdowne, No. 17, arts. 78 and 79) relating to this event will help to illustrate the state of feeling in St. John's College in the latter half of the sixteenth century. The first was written by the vice-chancellor, then Thomas Byng, master of Clare Hall.

My duetie most humbly premised, may it please your Lordship, upon the receipt of your l^res^ concerning the quieting of certaine troubles lately movid in St. Johns College, I conferrid wth those heddes of houses who weare then at home; their opinion was, that forasmuche as among many other griefes and quereles of that college, namely, that also concerning the vacation of the m^r^shipp was offred to the hearing and consideracion of my L. of Ely, and that by consent of either partie, as it seemid; and for that the sayd bishop had allreadie begoonne his visitacion there by ordinary auctoritie graunted him by the statutes of that house, I should doo best to absteyn from entremedling in that cauce untill I weare fully advertised whether my L. of Ely purposid to procede or desist from further dealing therin. Wherfore I gave his chauncello^r^ intelligence, expecting his aunswer till the 19th of this Septembre, at what time I understood that ye bishop ment to be personally present the Monday following, to goo forward wth his visitacion

T.A.Bell. J.Le Keux.

THE NEW BRIDGE — ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW BRIDGE.

in the college. At his cumming to towne, I declarid unto him th'effect of yor Lordshippes letters; his aunswer was, that although, as he was perswadid, the deciding of that controversie perteined only unto him as visito^{r}, chiefly because they had attempted the new eleccion contrary to his inhibicion there published, wherin he had also summonid his sayd visitacion, yet that I might certainly reporte unto yor Lordship upon what consideracion he had before stayed Mr. Shepard in his roume of the m^{r}shipp: he caused in my hearing the parties to object against the m^{r}, and him to aunswer for himself. Thei

charged him wth divers poyntes, but none tending to his amotion, saving one concerning his longer absence then statute permitted. To the w^{che} he aunswered, that where the statute grauntid him 3 monethes absence, they dyd him wrong to limite everye moneth by 28 dayes, seing the common custome and use devideth the whole yeare but into 12 monethes. Secondly, the statute dispensid wth him in these cases, to wete, sicknes; the princes service; affayres of the college; of the w^{che} some he then provid, some he offred to prove wthin reosonable time, all w^{che} graunted, he had to spare of his 3 monethes about 20 dayes. And lastely he referrid himself to their owne reportes, whether according to ye statute they had grauntid him leave or no for 6 wekes longer, if nede had been. To that it was replied, that (wheare suche leave can not be grauntid, but by consent of ye more part of the senio^{rs}), some gave voice in that graunt, whome the statute dyd not licence to be in place of seniors. Then ye question was demaundid, whether any exception weare made against them at the time of suche voice geving, whiche was denyed. These thinges being thus and more amply debatid to and fro, my L. of Ely asked what I thought in ye case. I shewid him that in mine opinion it weare hard dealing to remove the m^{r} upon that statute of absence, wthout more substantiall proofes then I had heard alleaged. Towching other thinges there objected both against the m^{r}, the fellowes, and also the schollars; after my L. of Ely had diversly, as he thought good, examined the particulars, calling ye whole company into ye chappell, he sharply and openly rebuked them all, and there reserving the correccion of the greater enormities to his further consideracion, exhorting and charging them to mainteine unitie and to avoyd contention, he continued his visitacion till toward Easter next, the reither (as he told me and other th'assistantes), that he might kepe them in more awe in the meane while. Thus I have made relacion of these matters the more largely, as well to advertise yor hono^{r} of the certaintie therof, as also to excuse my long stay therin. So resting allways at yor Lordshippes

commaundement, I humbly commend the same to the tuicion of God. From Clarehall, the 26th of Septemb. 1573.

Your Lordshippes unworthie Deputie
ever at commaundment,
THO. BYNG.

To the right honorable and my
singular good Lord, the L. Threosoror
of England.

The other letter is from the master of St. John's College, and is dated on the following day: the two letters explain each other.

My dutye to yor honor humblye premised, wth my continuall prayer and thankes to God for yor Lordeshipes great favour and goodnes towardes me, upon the receipt of yor Lordshippes lettres, wherewth I receyved no smale comfort, the Lord of comfort render the lyke unto yor Lordshippe in the daye of trouble! I thought good to cease frome troubling yor Lordshippe wth more letters, untyll my L. of Ely had made further examination of our matters, wch nowe done, I trust yt shall appeare unto yor Lordshippe howe unjustlye I have bene molested a longe tyme. The subtyle dealing of myne enimyes may partely appeare in that, havyng but 14 voyces for the election of D. Longworth, they presented the same unto your honor under the handes of xxti or more, as I am informed; and more playnly in that they would not acquaynte the presedent, nor other of the fellows, eyther wth their election or presentacion, wch ought to have bene exhibited to your honor or the Vicechaunceler, not by subscription of handes, but under the common seale of the college; but yf any by the name of Cartwright shall showe himself before your honor as fellowe of or howse, he and they dyd so much abuse theymeselves and your honor, for we have no such fellowe, but yt may be your Lordshippe wrote Cartwright for Cardynall. Such articles as

weare objected agaynst me before my Lord of Elye, I have answered fyrst by word, sense by writing, and lastlye to ye replications of myne adversaryes, wherin though I have theme so syfted as never was man in my tyme, yett found he no cause wherfor to condemne me, neither doo I doubt but by Godes helpe I shalbe able to satisfye your hono^{r} also in such thinges as have bene brought to your Lordshippes eare, yf I might be but foure dayes absent from the colleg to attend upon your hono^{r} ther. Theis are therfor most humbly to beseche your hono^{r}, that being destitute of other patrones, I may styll as heretofore fynd yor Lordshippes favour and defence in my righteous cause, as I shalbe redye to yeld myself, my service, and all that I have to yor hono^{r} at your Lordshippes commaundement at all tymes. The Lord of power preserve yor Lordshippes prosperous estate, and increase the same wth much hono^{r} to his glorye. Amen. From Cambridg, this 27 of September, 1573.

Your hono^{res} most bounden during lyf,

NICHOLAS SHEPHERD.

To the right honorable my very good Lorde
the L. Burghley, Highe Treasorer of England,
and Cheif Chaunceler of th'university of Cambridg.

Dr. Shepherd was succeeded in the mastership of St. John's College by John Still, who was famous as a theologian and disputant, and a strong supporter of the church party. He did all he could to root puritanism out of the college, and in consequence gained much opposition and ill-will. In 1577, he was removed from St. John's to take the mastership of Trinity College, which he afterwards exchanged for a bishopric. His place at St. John's College was given to Richard Howland, who had previously been master of Magdalene College. As a still more efficient means of repressing puritanism in the college, new statutes were given

during the mastership of Howland, which enlarged the power of the master and limited that of the visitor. In 1586, Dr. Howland took some higher preferment, and was succeeded by the celebrated Dr. William Whitaker.*

The mastership of Dr. Whitaker was the most flourishing and remarkable period in the history of St. John's College. Profoundly learned himself,† he was a great encourager of learning in others; and the favour which he showed to scholars, with his impartiality in distributing the benefits of the college according to merit, attracted thither a very great multitude of students. Fuller‡ has preserved a story relating to him, which would seem to contradict Dr. Whitaker's patronage of learning in the college; but Baker throws discredit on the whole, and it does not agree well with his character as we have it from others. Baker tells us, on the au-

* A letter written in Latin by the bishop of Ely to Lord Burghley, gives us a curious picture of the state of the college when these new statutes were given. It is dated from Downham, 18 June, 1580; so that the 'triennium fere' would just carry us back to the end of Still's mastership, or to the beginning of that of Dr. Howland. The bishop says (MS. Lansd. No. 30, art. 51): "Jam agitur triennium fere quod gregis illius nescio quam irritationem molimur, statutis illos fraudavimus, hactenus enim nullis statutis, nullis regulis, nullo regimine, et nullo ordine continentur, nullis fere lectionibus, nullis fere disputationibus, nulla prorsus obedientia, nulla reverentia, omnia confuse aguntur. Seniorum vix pars dimidia adesse dicitur, omnes fere huc illucque sparguntur atque evagantur. Magister bonus homo, sed sepe procul abest, sacerdotiisque suis sepe vacare cogitur."

† Scaliger, who seldom praised other people's learning, is said to have broken out on one occasion, when Whitaker's name was mentioned, into the exclamation,—"Wittakerus! Oh! qu'il estoit bien docte!" (Scaligeriana, ii. 621.)

‡ Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, pp. 191-193. (The new Cambridge edition.)

thority of a contemporary writer, that there were at this time thirty-eight fellow-commoners of St. John's College in residence at once, with a proportionate number of other students; but this is perhaps also an exaggeration. It is certain that the buildings of the college were found insufficient to afford accommodation to the increased number of members; "so filled," says Fuller, "or rather crowded, was this college with scholars, it was hard for one to get a study several to himself; and in the days of our fathers, the students, when writing private letters, were used to cover them with their other hand to prevent over-inspection."

The college books show us how, to supply this deficiency of room, every corner was turned to account, and at the same time throw some light on the appearance of the college buildings under Dr. Whitaker, that is, just before the erection of the second court. The site of part of the present south side of this court was occupied by some remains of the old hospital, which had been repaired and apparently somewhat enlarged in Dr. Metcalfe's mastership: these are described as "hospitium novum intra præcinctum collegii, ubi olim erat Hospitale D. Johannis." Opposite these, on the other side of the college, stood a more recent erection, the master's gallery, and what is termed the "Hospitium novum prope collegium, ex adverso collegii," situated, according to Baker, "where the Pensionary and college stables now stand." The space comprised between these buildings about this time obtained the name of the Outer Court. They were all, even those buildings of the old house which had previously been used as a

stable, and other offices, now let out as rooms for students.*

If, under Whitaker's government, the college was flourishing, it was not quiet. His appointment, though under a mandate of the queen, was met with the most determined opposition. Other candidates had been set up against him: when he went with the vice-chancellor and a numerous company to be presented to the college, the gates were closed, and the fellows ready to oppose his entry by force. Whitaker was obliged to return to Trinity College, and he was there formally created master of St. John's by the vice-chancellor, in accordance with the queen's mandate. In the mean time the feelings of his opponents had been softened, and, on presenting himself a second time, he was allowed to enter; but, to use Fuller's expression, "great were the heart-burnings for many years after." Whitaker's sentiments were strongly puritanical, and he has been accused not only of conniving at, but of encouraging, the party whom it had been the aim of his two predecessors in the mastership to repress. We may perhaps be allowed to add to the original letters on the college affairs which we have already printed, two which relate to those "heart-burnings" between the master and a part of his fellows. In 1589 or 1590, it was said that the former had connived at a meeting of persons strongly opposed to the church discipline as then established — in fact, it was stated that what was termed a "presbytery" was held in the college; and the master's enemies had carried a formal complaint against him to the chancellor, Lord

* Baker's MS. Hist. of St. John's Coll., who quotes the "Liber Thesaur. an. 1587, 1588."

GATEWAY TO ST. JOHN'S LANE.

Burghley. The first of these letters (preserved in MS. Lansdowne, No. 63, art. 91) is addressed to Burghley by the vice-chancellor (Dr. Preston) and some of the heads of colleges.

Our dueties humbly remembred to yor Lordshippe, wher M^r^. D^or^. Whitaker repayringe to M^r^. Vice-chancellar and signifying his late recept of letters of a complaint of a presbiterie to bee excercised within St. Johnes College, (a matter which himselfe and wee all take to bee of verie great importance, and so of no lesse decredit to o^r^ whole Universitie if it should bee found true,) hereupon M^r^. Vice-chancellor called unto him us as assistantes whose names are heere under written, for some good course to bee undertaken; at which tyme M^r^. D^or^. Whitaker, first denyinge the complaint or his any privitie therof, and movinge and desiringe to have all the societie of the fellowes

F Mackenzie J. Le Keux.

PART OF THE NEW BUILDINGS — ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

WITHIN THE CLOISTERS

of that college examined upon their othes concerninge their knowlege therin, upon certaine interrogatories drawen to that purpose, wee, entring into consultation therof, thought good rather to forbeare that course untill yor Lordshippes pleasure were first made knowne unto us, wth direction whether this office should judiciallie bee possessed therof, seing your Lordshippe hath alreadie taken knowlege of it. Yet in the meane tyme wee thought it our partes to signifie to yor Lordshippe, that none of us did ever heare any fame or speach in the Universitie of any such presbitery, or any such like disorderly meetinges ther, before this present, and wee are perswaded ther is no such matter. And so in all humble duetie wee take our leaves. Ffrom Cambrige, this 20 of October, 1590.

Yo^{r} Lordshippes most humbly to be commanded,

THOMAS PRESTON, Vicechauncello^{r}.
JOHN STILL.
ROGER GOADE.
EDMUND BARWELL.
JO. DU PORT.
JOHN JEGON.
LAUR. CHADERTON.

To the right honorable the
Lord of Burghley, Lord high
Treasurer of England, and
Chancellor of the Universitie
of Cambrige.

The next letter (from MS. Lansd. No. 63, art. 93) is also addressed to Lord Burghley, and was written by Dr. Whitaker himself, who complains of the vexatious attacks to which he was exposed:

After my humble dutie to your honorable Lordship, I will not complaine to your Lordship of those that have complained

of me, who seing me resolved to come up about my necessarie defense, and fearing that the complaint made concerning a presbyterie would be easelie disproved, have devised other matters, which ether touche mee nothing at all, or els are most frivolous, and yet being thus heaped up togeather seme to be of some waight. And althoughe I partlie forsee the inconvenience of a new visitacion, whiche is the only thing that they shoot at, yet I fear not any course of justice whatsoever, and I doe willinglie submitte myself to what order your Lordship shall take for due triall of theis matters. In one thing, for a taste, your Lordship may judge of the rest. I am charged that I lay at my brothers Chadertons the nyght before I came up. Indeed the truthe is I lay in the college, as I ever doe; but this was onelie a sleight to bring in some mention of my brother, whom they hate as muche as mee. If it may stand wth your honors good pleasure to lett me have that writing that was exhibited against mee, I will briefelie sett downe myne answear to everie particular point, and returne the same againe to your Lordship. Thus I humblie take my leave. From the dean of Pauls house: this 24 of Octob. 1590.

Your Lordships to serve in the Lord,

WILL^{M}. WHITAKER.

To the right honorable the Lord
of Burgheley, Lord highe
Treasurar of England, and
Chancellar of the Universitie
of Cambrige, my verie good
Lord.

Dr. Whitaker died on the 4th of December, 1595, and was buried in the chapel of his college with extraordinary pomp. He was succeeded by Richard Clayton, who died in 1612. Under his mastership puritanism was nearly rooted out of St. John's College, and his successors Gwynne and Beale continued his work so effectually,

that in the reign of Charles the First it stood pre-eminent in the university for its loyalty and its attachment to the church establishment.

Until Dr. Clayton's mastership, the additions, which had been made to the buildings of the Lady Margaret's foundation, were very inconsiderable. The great increase in the number of scholars under Dr. Whitaker had created a necessity of enlarging the college, although it does not appear that at that time any such project was contemplated. Among the Lansdowne MSS. there is a letter written in Latin, and addressed by the college to Lord Burghley, and dated 12 Feb. 1594 (probably 1594-5), in which they ask permission to cut timber in Stow and Shotover woods, to repair and enlarge their library, which was "too small for so many students."* Under Dr. Whitaker's successors, the college soon declined from the prosperity it then enjoyed; and, singularly enough, the moment when the number of scholars was decreasing, was chosen to increase the buildings. The second court was founded in 1598, by the munificence of Mary, countess of Shrewsbury: the north side, which was intended for the accommodation of the master, was finished in 1599, the old buildings on the opposite side being preserved until as much of the new building was done as might accommodate the students who occupied them. The whole was completed in 1602; but the misfortunes of the foundress robbed the college of a part of the money she had agreed to bestow upon it, and the deficiency was made up out of the college funds.

* "Bibliothecam angustiorem quam quæ tot, quot apud nos aluntur, studiosorum usibus sufficiat." MS. Lansd. No. 78, art. 17.

At the beginning of the mastership of Owen Gwynne (A.D. 1612), the Prince of Wales and the Prince Elector Palatine, who were on a visit to Cambridge, dined at St. John's College, and were received with much ceremony by the master and fellows, among whom was the celebrated John Williams, afterwards successively bishop of Lincoln and archbishop of York, who was beginning to make his way in the royal favour. When King James visited Cambridge in 1614-5, he also dined at this college; and on that occasion this jest-loving monarch repaid the loyalty of the college, then jealous of the prosperity of their neighbours at Trinity who had recently completed their *one great* court, by declaring that it appeared to him there was no more difference between St. John's and Trinity than there is between *two sixpences* and a *shilling*.

The college was afterwards indebted to Bishop Williams for another important addition to its buildings. We have already seen that the fellows complained of the smallness of their library, in the days of Dr. Whitaker. After the erection of the new court, the inconvenience of the old library was felt more than ever, and it appears that in 1616 a great part of the books had been deposited in a lumber-room. In the following year it was proposed to build a new library running from the gate of the then new court to the bank of the river. While the plan was unsettled, Bishop Williams came forward, and offered to build the library at his own expense; and the intended site was then changed to the spot on which it now stands. The case of the building was completed at Michaelmas, 1624. The money given by the bishop was not found sufficient to complete the undertaking, and

other benefactions were necessary. Sir Ralph Hare, of Stowe Bardolph in Norfolk, contributed £200 towards finishing the interior.

Dr. William Beale, the nineteenth master, entered on the mastership amid college disputes, and left it in trouble. He cleaned and ornamented the chapel, and made a new east window. At the breaking out of the civil war, the master and fellows of St. John's College were remarkable for their loyalty, and their expulsion was as general as it had been at the accession of Queen Mary. Dr. Beale had been very active in sending the college plate to the king, and had succeeded in eluding the vigilant eyes of Cromwell. The college was in consequence seized by the parliament soldiers, plundered of what plate remained as well as of a valuable collection of coins and medals, and the first court was for some time used as a prison. Dr. Beale, with one or two others who had been equally active in sending away the plate, were sent to London, and committed to the Tower; and subsequently he and thirty fellows were ejected from the college. In the reforming visitation of 1643, the fury of the destroyers of popish vanities was chiefly directed against the tombs, there being "many inscriptions with *Cujus animæ propietur Deus*, and *Orate pro anima;* twenty of the former and ten of the latter, all which we defaced, and levelled the steps." Thus no less than thirty monuments were destroyed at once, including probably several belonging to the old hospital.

Since the time of the Restoration, the history of St. John's College presents no incidents of great importance. Its buildings have been much enlarged. In 1669, the space of ground between the second court and the river was made the site of a smaller court, which was

built at the expense of the college, aided by very liberal subscriptions. Among the principal subscribers were Dr. Barwick, dean of St. Paul's, and two successive bishops of Ely, Drs. Gunning and Turner. The expense of the new buildings, which it required several years to complete, amounted to upwards of three thousand pounds. In 1773, when Dr. Powell was master, the first court was new-cased, and the gardens were laid out and ornamented under the directions of the celebrated horticulturist, Lancelot Brown. The master himself gave five hundred pounds towards this work.

In 1827 it was found necessary to make another and more considerable addition to the buildings of the college. The great increase in the number of the resident members of the university had already made it necessary to add a new court to Trinity College, and at the period just mentioned the Society of St. John's College proceeded to make a similar addition to their foundation. The enclosed position of the old college obliged them to seek a site for the new buildings on the other side of the river. The new court was designed by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, of Birmingham. The foundation-stone was laid by the then master, Dr. Wood; a part of the building was so far finished as to be inhabited in the year 1830; and the whole was completed in 1831, forming one of the most beautiful edifices in the university.

Buildings.—The buildings of St. John's College consist of four distinct courts, extending in a line from the street which takes from the college the name of St. John's Street. The college is entered from this street by a very noble gateway tower, forming an imposing mass, with four corner turrets. This tower is

built of brick and stone. Over the gateway are sculptured the armorial bearings of the foundress, and the rose and portcullis, the badges of the college. Above these, in an ornamented niche, is the statue of St. John the Evangelist. This statue was taken down by the college authorities, and thus saved from destruction, during the civil troubles of the seventeenth century. This gateway introduces us to the first court, a handsome area 228 feet long by 216 broad. The buildings are of brick, except that the south side is cased with stone. On the inner face of the gateway tower is the statue of the Lady Margaret. The northern side of this court is occupied by the chapel; while the west side is formed by the hall and other offices.

We pass through the screens into the second court, which is larger, and, on the whole, handsomer than the first, it being 270 feet long by 240 in breadth. The principal floor on the north side consists of a picture-gallery extending from the master's lodge, which is entered from the north-west corner of the first court, to the library, which is entered from the corner of the second court, and which extends to the river, forming the north side of the third court. This second court was founded by the countess of Shrewsbury, whose statue is placed in a niche over the screens of the hall.

The communication between the second and third court is by a second gateway tower, which was originally intended as the back entrance to the college. At the top of this tower is a small observatory. The third court is much smaller than the others. On the west is a piazza, under which has been made an opening, which leads, by a very light and elegant covered bridge of three arches,

into the new court. After passing this bridge we enter some dark passages in the new buildings, which have more of a monastic air than any other part of the college.

The new court is an oblong mass of buildings, formed by a body and two wings, delicately ornamented, chiefly in imitation of the Tudor style of architecture. The body is composed principally of a massive lantern tower, with corner turrets. The two wings are connected by a screen and cloister, entered from the grounds by an elegant gateway, which has a rich pendent roof in the interior, and is externally covered by a low ornamented gable, with lofty pinnacles at the corners. Previous to the erection of this court, the only communication between the college and the walks was by the old bridge, a handsome stone building which had taken the place of the more ancient wooden one, and which was approached by the narrow lane separating the buildings of St. John's College from those of Trinity. The college walks are pleasant and extensive, but they have lost many of the fine trees by which they were formerly adorned. The Fellows' Garden, adjoining to the public road, is so thickly wooded as to present more the character of a grove than a garden.

The Chapel.—The chapel of St. John's College is the portion which attracts our attention first, after having passed under the gateway tower. It is a handsome building, but without any very remarkable peculiarity. Four chantries were originally attached to it, which, after the triumph of the Reformation, were soon turned from their original purposes; and that of Bishop Fisher, north of the communion table, is the only one which now remains.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux direxit. W. Starling.

THE CHAPEL—ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

INTERIOR OF THE GATEWAY TO THE NEW COURT.

The chapel has undergone many alterations and repairs, at different times, which have changed almost entirely its original appearance. The ancient wooden stalls remain, and present a curious specimen of carved work. The large eastern window contains a considerable quantity of painted glass, but it is by no means complete. Bishop Fisher's chantry is richly ornamented: the arms of the see of Rochester are visible in the spandrils of its arches.

The whole length of the chapel is a hundred and twenty feet; its breadth being about twenty-seven. Over the altar is a fine painting of St. John preaching in the wilderness, by Sir Robert Ker Porter. In the ante-chapel are several interesting monuments; among which the most remarkable is that of Hugh Ashton, of which we have given an engraving in a previous page. A bust

by Chantrey commemorates the early fate of the Honourable Fox Townshend, who died whilst a student at the college, and was buried in this chapel. There are also inscriptions in memory of Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D.; the Rev. W. Wilson, author of a work entitled 'Illustrations of the New Testament;' Dr. John Smith, the editor of Bede; and others. Thomas Baker, the antiquary, lies buried under a slab near the monument of Ashton, who was the founder of the fellowship which he held. It may perhaps be not out of place to insert here a copy of verses written by Baker on the picture of Ashton, which he kept in his room. These lines are more remarkable for the sentiment than the style.

TO MY FOUNDER, UPON HIS PICTURE.

"Accept this offering from th' unenvied store
Of him that wants the power, but wishes more.
Had I improved the hours that thou dost give,
Vain were faint colours, thou in verse shouldst live.
Had thy large bounty been deserv'dly mine,
Thy name should flourish bright in every line.
Ah! how thy seed lies waste in barren soil!
That wants true vigour, though it wants not oil.
Ah! how unequal are my best returns!
And yet my breast with zeal and flaming burns.
For if my heart is known, a grateful mind
I bear, with strong desires and unconfined.
To thee I dare appeal, if thou dost know,
Or now concernst thyself with things below:
Oft had I sent my fervent vows to heaven,
Were this the time, or ought were now forgiven;
Oft had I pray'd for thee, as thou desires,
Could I believe thee hurt by purging fires.
Thy past desires they were, nor are they so,
'Twas thy mistaken wish whilst here below.
Thy joys completed, useless prayers may cease,
And end in praise to Him that gives thee peace.

And yet thy bounty may I either sing,
Or may the fountain stop whence is should spring!"

Choral service is performed at the chapel of St. John's College on the evenings of Saturday and Sunday, and on the Sunday mornings appointed for the administration of the sacrament.

The Hall.—As it has been already observed, the western side of the first court is occupied by the hall, a handsome and convenient room, sixty feet long and thirty broad. The entrance is under a very elegant ogee arch, foliated with prominent crockets and a finial. Two slender turrets and pinnacles, inserted into the wall, run up from the corbels of the arch. In the spaces between appear the rose and portcullis. The interior of the hall is lofty, with richly carved and gilt wainscoting at the upper end, and contains some interesting portraits of the old benefactors of the college, particularly that of the foundress, who is represented in the garb of a nun. Beside this picture are the portraits of Archbishop Williams and Sir Ralph Hare, the two benefactors by whose munificence the library was begun and finished: the latter picture was painted by M. Garrard. Over the master's seat is a half-length portrait of Bishop Fisher; and over the door leading to the combination-room is a portrait of Thomas Moreton, bishop of Durham, who had been a fellow of the college, and was the founder of four scholarships.

The Master's Lodge.—The lodge is chiefly remarkable for the fine gallery, which communicates with the library, and which is stored with a valuable collection of paintings, representing the portraits of benefactors or of distinguished members of the college: two of them

are by Hans Holbein, portraits of Fisher and the Lady Margaret. There is also a smaller portrait of the foundress, painted on a board. Among the other portraits, the most remarkable are: Robert Shorton, the first master; Queen Elizabeth, on board; Lord Burghley, half-length, on board; Mary Queen of Scots, half-length, on board, dated 1561; Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, represented in armour; Mary, countess of Shrewsbury; Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely; John Lake, bishop of Chichester; Lawrence Fogg, dean of Chester, half-length; Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, half-length; Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Richard Neile, bishop of Durham, on board; Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, three-quarter length, painted by Mrs. Beale; Matthew Prior, in his ambassador's robes; Robert Heath, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; Thomas Baker, the antiquary; William Platt, Esq., the founder of several fellowships in the college, on board. There are some other pictures of a different character; as a large painting of the massacre of the innocents, and a kitchen scene, with the story of Martha and Mary in the distance. Among other curiosities in the master's lodge is a remarkable set of highly ornamented old chairs, said to have been given to the college by King Charles II.

The Library.—In the course of our history of the college, we have already mentioned the chief incidents in the history of its library. Since the seventeenth century, various benefactions of greater or less amount have added considerably to its stores. When John Evelyn visited Cambridge in 1654, he thought the library of St. John's College "ye fairest of that university. One

Mr. Benlowes has given it all ye ornaments of pietra commessa, whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine: other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song-book or service, and some faire manuscripts. There hangs in ye library the picture of John Williams, abp. of York, sometime lord keeper, my kinsman and their greate benefactor."*

The library of St. John's College experienced a share of the misfortunes which attended the early days of the history of that foundation. According to his biographer,† is was robbed of one of the most precious gifts of its patron, Bishop Fisher. "He had the notablest library of bookes in all England, two long galleries full: the books were sorted in stalls, and a register of all the names of everybody at the end of every stall. All these his books, and all his hangings, plate, and vessels for hall, chamber, buttery, and kitchen, he gave long before his death to St. John's College, by a deed of gift, and put them in possession thereof; and then by indenture did borrow all the said books and stuff, to have the use of them during his life: but at his apprehension, the Lord Cromwell caused all to be confiscated, which he gave to Moryson Plomkney, of Chester, and other that were about him, and so the college was defrauded of all this noble gift." This loss has been, to a great degree, compensated by more numerous benefactions than most other libraries can boast. Amongst its earliest benefactors were the two Pilkingtons, Crashawe the poet, Lady Mildred Burghley,

* Evelyn's Diary, vol. ii. p. 98, 8vo edition.

† Quoted in Hartshorne's Book Rarities, where will be found a very detailed account of St. John's College library, with a list of the most curious books contained in it.

and George Daye. Archbishop Williams left all his books to the new library which had been founded by his munificence. His secretary Thompson and his chaplain Hackett also left many books to this college. Among other benefactors we may mention the names of Baker the antiquary, the poet Prior, Dr. Gisborne, Bishops Gunning and Dee, and several of the masters.

This library, which, as has been said before, occupies the upper part of the third court, is a good room, about a hundred and fifty feet long, with five pointed windows on each side, and a fine oriel window at the end, the latter looking over the river. The roof is of wood, supported by light and flat arches, with pendents, and ornamented with the armorial bearings of Archbishop Williams. The library is, on the whole, well stored with books. Among its rarities are a few books printed by Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson, our first English printers. It is rich also in early theological literature, particularly in rare controversial tracts of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Among other curiosities is a volume of rare catalogues of book-sales in the seventeenth century; and a fine collection of early printed classics, which came from the sale of the Harleian library. The manuscripts are neither very numerous, nor, in general, of any great value, and they are totally without arrangement. There are, however, among them, a few manuscripts of importance. There are several portraits in the library, particularly one of the Lady Margaret, which is placed over the entrance, with others of Dr. Gower, the twenty-fourth master, and Dr. Foster, of Norwich. Among some college accounts given by Baker, in his History of the College, is an entry of the money

paid for a portrait of the founder Williams, while bishop of Lincoln,—"To Mr. Gilbert Jackson, for the bp. of Lincoln's picture for the librarie, £10."

Benefactors.—There are few foundations which can show so long a list of munificent benefactors as St. John's College. We have already had occasion to mention the names of those who contributed to building and enlarging the different parts of the college, as well as of the chief contributors to the library. To give a complete list of those who have increased the number or added to the income of the fellowships and scholarships, would be a long undertaking. The number of fellowships originally founded by Lady Margaret was twenty-eight, which are all open except one, the presentation to which is in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. In the time of Caius (1574), the number of fellowships had been increased to fifty-one, and the number of scholars was then seventy-eight. The fellowships thus added to the original foundation were generally appropriated to particular counties or towns. Of the four founded by Hugh Ashton, two were appropriated to the county of Lancaster or diocese of Chester, one to the county or diocese of York, and one to the bishopric or diocese of Durham. One fellowship, founded by Lady Anne Rokeby, was appropriated to Beverley, or the county of York. Dr. Fell, archdeacon of Nottingham, founded one appropriated to Furness Fell, Lancashire. Dr. John Keyton, canon of Sarum, appropriated two to the choristers of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire. Dr. Roger Lupton (called by Caius *Laxton*), provost of Eton, founded two fellowships to be filled by two of the eight scholars also of his foundation, from the grammar-school of Sedbergh, Yorkshire. Dr. Thomas Thimbleby ap-

propriated one fellowship to the county of Cambridge; Sir Marmaduke Constable, one, to a priest of the county of York; Edward Gregson, one, to the county of Lancaster, and a second, to Norfolk; James Beresford, two, appropriated first to the name and kin of the founder; secondly, to the parishes of Chesterfield, Wirksworth, and Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, or Alconfield, in Staffordshire; in the third place, to the counties just mentioned; and, finally, if no fit persons were found within these limits, to be open to the members of the college. Single fellowships had also been founded previously to 1574, by Robert Halytreholm, appropriated to Beverley or any place in Yorkshire adjacent to it, and by John Bailey, to the parish of Tamworth, or to the counties of Stafford or Derby, or to the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. At the time when Richard Parker wrote his 'Sketch of the History of the University,' the number of fellowships had been increased to fifty-four: in the time of Carter (1753) the number is stated to be fifty-nine; at present it is sixty-two. The appropriated fellowships founded since the time of Caius are one by Dr. John Dee, bishop of Peterborough, to be given to his name and kin from Peterborough or Merchant Taylors' School; and one by Mr. Hebblethwaite, to be chosen from scholars from the grammar-school of Sedbergh. Three open fellowships, founded by Mr. Platt, are not entitled to the privilege of regular fellowships.

The number of scholarships has also been frequently increased both by benefactors and by the college itself. To enumerate them would be little more that repeating the names of the founders of fellowships. The number in the time of Caius was seventy-eight; in the

J.A. Bell J. Le Keux

THE SECOND COURT — ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

APPROACH TO THE NEW BRIDGE FROM THE THIRD COURT.

time of Richard Parker it was eighty-four; when Fuller wrote his history (1634) it had been increased to eighty-eight; in Carter's time it was one hundred; and it is now one hundred and fourteen. The exhibitions are also very numerous, which renders it a most advantageous college for young men whose prospects depend on their own conduct and exertions. The sizars are chosen by an examination in the October previous to their commencing residence. Nine, called *proper sizars*, are chosen on Dr. Dowman's foundation, from the body of the sizars who have resided more than three terms; they have their commons free, and usually hold exhibitions. The government of the college is vested in the hands of the master and eight senior fellows.

Eminent Men.—With so many encouragements to the pursuit of learning, it is not to be wondered at if this college is remarkable for a long list of distinguished men who have been educated within its walls. Up to the time

of Carter, thirty-nine bishops had been chosen from amongst its members, several of whom were very eminent as theologians and controversialists, such as George Day, elected bishop of Chichester in 1543; James Pilkington, bishop of Durham in 1560; Francis Dee, bishop of Peterborough in 1635; John Williams, archbishop of York in 1641; John Gauden, bishop of Worcester in 1662; Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester in 1668; Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely in 1674; William Beveridge, bishop of St. Asaph in 1704; Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle in 1778. Many of the older puritanical writers were of St. John's College. Among these, and other theological writers, were Roger Hutchinson; Richard Bayne (professor of Hebrew at Paris); George Bullock; Andrew Downes (one of the translators of the Bible); Alban Langdale (a zealous Romish controversialist); Whitaker; Lever; John Knewstubb; Bishop Morgan (said to be the first translator of the Bible into Welsh); Robert Spalding, John Bays, and William Bedwell (who were also employed in translating the Bible into English); Ralph Stock; George Walker; Thomas Bennet; and, at a somewhat later period, Cave, the ecclesiastical historian, and the two Balguys. Several distinguished men, who belong properly to other colleges, began their career in this house; such as John Redman (master of Trinity College); Bishop Christopherson (also master of Trinity); Thomas Cartwright, the puritan (fellow of Trinity); Archbishop Sandys (master of Catherine Hall); Thomas Gataker, the critic (fellow of Sidney); and Richard Bentley.

St. John's College may be proud of the statesmen whom it has sent into the world. First on the list stands

Elizabeth's minister, Lord Burghley, the most profound and one of the most upright of politicians, who guided the state in safety through many years of fearful difficulties. Cecil entered the university at the early age of fourteen. It was common then to be entered at a much earlier age than at present: Dr. Whitaker, of St. John's, was made Regius Professor about the age of twenty-one. As chancellor, during a long period, Burghley was the constant friend and benefactor of the university and of his own college. In a letter written during his last and long illness, to his son Sir Robert Cecil, and which has been more than once printed, he expresses strongly his attachment to the college. It is dated December 7th, 1595. "The bearers hereof," he says, "are two of the senior fellows of St. John's College in Cambridge, who brought me the letter included (signed by twenty-three of the company), which you may read, and thereby the cause of their writing to me, as being the chancellor of the university, may appear very reasonable and just, which is, to suffer and to help the college, according to their statutes, to have liberty to make a free choice of a master,* without being impeached (as the statutes confirmed by her majesty do warrant) of any inhibition by any superior power. This their manner of election has been always used, and is most convenient for concord, and to avoid factions. My request is, that if you shall find any intention in her majesty, upon any sinister suit, to prefer any other than the voices of the company shall freely choose, to beseech her majesty, that at *my* suit (being their chancellor, and having been wholly brought

* This letter was written three days after the death of Dr. Whitaker had left the mastership of the college vacant.

up there from my age of fourteen years, and now the only person living of that age and education) the statutes of the college (to which all that are electors are sworn) may not now be broken; as I hope her majesty will not in her honour and conscience do. I myself have no purpose to prefer any; and yet I have some interest herein, being a poor benefactor of that college, to which I have insured lands to increase the commons of the scholars there from seven-pence to twelve-pence a week; and so hath your mother also given a benefit of perpetuity. If her majesty should, by private labour, be otherwise moved, I pray you offer to her the letter to be read from the college."

Previous to the days of Lord Burghley, St. John's College had produced a distinguished statesman in the person of Sir Thomas Wyatt: he entered the college at the early age of twelve years. At a later period this was the college of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, the unfortunate minister of Charles I.; of Lucius Cary, lord Falkland, another of Charles's ministers, who fell fighting for the royal cause in the battle of Newbury in 1643; and of Sir Thomas (afterwards lord) Fairfax.

Although this college has not produced a Bacon or a Newton, it can boast of many men of great reputation in the same field on which they worked so efficiently. The name of Dr. John Dee holds a very high place in the history of science, although his life has been obscured by legends and prejudices. He was sent to St. John's College in 1542, at the age of fourteen. In his autograph account of himself,* Dee gives the following ac-

* Printed in the Appendix to Thomas Hearne's edition of the Chronica Joh. Glaston., p. 497.

count of the intenseness of his early studies:—"In the years 1543, 1544, 1545, I was so vehemently bent to studie, that for those years I did inviolably keep this order; onely to sleep four houres every night; to allow to meat and drink (and some refreshing after) two houres every day; and of the other eighteen houres, all (except the time of going to and being at the divine service) was spent in my studies and learning." He goes on to give some further account of his proceedings while at Cambridge, which deserve to be repeated here as curious illustrations of the scholastic manners of that age. "I was out of St. John's College chosen to be fellow of Trinity College, at the first erection thereof by King Henry the eight. I was also assigned there to be the under-reader of the Greek tongue, Mr. Pember being the chiefe Greek reader then in Trinity College. Hereupon I did sett forth (and it was seen of the university) a Greek comedy of Aristophanes, named in Greek *Εἰρήνη*, in Latin *Pax;* with the performance of the *Scarabæus* his flying up to Jupiter's palace, with a man and his basket of victuals on her back; whereat was great wondring, and many vain reports spread abroad of the means how that was effected. In that college also (by my advice and by my endeavors, divers wayes used with all the other colleges) was their Christmas-magistrate first named and confirmed an *emperor*. The first was one Mr. Thomas Dun, a very goodly man of person, stature, and complexion, and well learned also. They, which yet live, and were hearers and beholders then, can testifie more than is meet here to be written of these my boyish attempts and exploits scholastical."

Among other mathematicians and cultivators of sci-

ence who have been members of St. John's College, we must not omit to mention, Henry Brigges, a mathematician of the first eminence, who was fellow of this college, and afterwards appointed the first Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford; Dr. Brook Taylor, the discoverer of "Taylor's Theorem;" Dr. Martin Lister, the naturalist and physician; and Dr. William Heberden, also distingushed as an eminent physician.

Two members of St. John's College, Sir John Cheke and Roger Ascham, were the main instruments in the revival of learning in England. Cheke and Sir Thomas Smith (who was of Queen's College, where Erasmus had first made it known) were the most zealous supporters of the present system of pronouncing Greek, then newly introduced into the university; and had to contend against the powerful and uncompromising opposition of the famous Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, then chancellor of the university of Cambridge. The illiberal principles of Gardiner, and the arbitrary spirit of popery, are strongly apparent in the fragments which remain of the correspondence on this subject. In 1542, the chancellor had forbidden the new mode of pronunciation as an unchristian heresy. Hearing that it still found favourers, he next year addressed a letter to the vice-chancellor, in which he says, "I praye youe be persuaded that I wyl not be deluded nor contempned. I did it seriously, and wyl maynteyne it. If you see the transgressours punished, I have cause to be contented; but otherwise I entende in your and the proctours persons to use myne authoritie geven me by the universitie, wherunto I trust ye will not enforce me. —I wyl withstande fancyes even in pronunciacion; and

fyght with th'enemie of quyet at the first entrie." Cheke was Regius Professor of Greek, and stoutly combated the chancellor's decrees; but, overcome by the superior authority of his opponent, he was in the end obliged to resign his professorship. The new pronunciation was however established under Edward VI., when Cheke was preceptor to the young king, and Sir Thomas Smith secretary of state, while Gardiner was a prisoner in the Tower.

Roger Ascham was fellow of St. John's College, and public orator of the university. He was preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, and read to her several of the best Greek and Latin writers. In modern times, one of our most celebrated philologists, John Horne Tooke, was a member of this college.

Of the English poets who owed their education to St. John's College the first place must be assigned to "rare" Ben Jonson. Other poets of this college were Sir Thomas Wyatt, already mentioned; Thomas Otway; Matthew Prior; Anthony Hammond; Dr. Broome; Ambrose Philips; and William Mason. Tradition still points out the rooms which were occupied by the lamented Kirke White. Among our list of literary characters belonging to St. John's College, we must not omit the names of Kenelm Digby, and Thomas Baker, the celebrated antiquary, whose large manuscript collections, preserved partly in the British Museum and partly in the university library, contain so much valuable materials for the history of Cambridge.

Patronage.—St. John's College has in its gift the mastership of four grammar-schools: Pocklington and Sedbergh, in Yorkshire; Shrewsbury; and Rivington, in

Lancashire. It has also the partial nomination to those of Stamford in Lincolnshire, and Aldenham, in Hertfordshire.

The livings in the gift of the college are very numerous: they comprise Houghton-Conquest cum Houghton-Gildaple, Marston Mortaine, and Mepershall, in Bedfordshire; Aldworth and Sunninghill, in Berkshire; Brinkley, Fulbourn, and Horningsea, in Cambridgeshire; Morton, in Derbyshire; Marwood, in Devonshire; Frating cum Thorington, Lawford, Morton, Oakley, and Warley, in Essex; Hormead Magna and Parva, and Lilly, in Hertfordshire; Freshwater, in Hampshire; Higham, Murston, Ospringe, and Staplehurst, in Kent; Barrow on Soar, and Medbourn cum Holt, in Leicestershire; Minting, in Lincolnshire; Thursford cum Snoring, Cherry Marham, Holt, Ditchingham, Forncet, Sterston, South cum North Lopham, and Aldburgh, in Norfolk; Ufford cum Bainton, in Northamptonshire; North Stoke and Soulderne, in Oxfordshire; Barrow, Cockfield, and Leyham, in Suffolk; Wootton Rivers, in Wiltshire; and Brandesburton, Holme cum Holme in Spalding Moor, and Marton cum Grafton, in Yorkshire. The college has also two livings in Wales: Aberdaron, in Caernarvonshire, and St. Florence, in Pembrokeshire. Five of the Norfolk livings, Ditchingham, Forncet, Sterston, South cum North Lopham, and Aldburgh, are in reality in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, but they must be given to foundation fellows of St. John's College. Of those of Morton, in Derbyshire, and Wootton Rivers, in Wiltshire, this college has only the alternate presentation.

F Mackenzie J Le Keux

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Gild of Corpus Christi.—At Cambridge, as in most other old corporate towns, there were formerly several *gilds*, or associations of merchants, &c., intended originally for mutual protection and aid. The most important of these gilds was that of Corpus Christi (*Gilda Corporis Christi*), of the origin of which we have no record, but which we know existed early in the fourteenth century. This gild was held in the parish of St. Benedict, its hall being probably situated on some part of the site of the present college. The members of

this gild were persons of all ranks and sexes, generally inhabitants of the town or neighbourhood, though sometimes persons of great influence, who had not the same immediate connexion with the place, were elected members in order to secure their patronage. Among the number of these latter were the Duke of Lancaster, and his gallant companion in arms Sir Walter de Manny, with the earl marshal (Lord Thomas Brotherton), and others. Each member, on his election, contributed more or less to the common fund or property of the gild. These contributions consisted frequently in a sum of money proportionate to the condition of the giver. William de Lenne and Isabel his wife, at their admission, gave twenty shillings in alms, twelve pence for wax; and expended half a mark in the representation of the Mystery of the Children of Israel.* Others gave lands and houses; and, as the money which accumulated from pecuniary benefactions was frequently employed in the purchase of other possessions, the gild obtained at different times from the king licences to hold them in mortmain. Out of the funds thus amassed the gild settled annuities on a number of chaplains who were to say mass daily in the church of St. Benedict for the souls of the departed members of the fraternity. The gild was governed by a chief officer, under the title of Alderman.

One of the most remarkable ceremonies observed in

* Willelmus de Lenne pelliparius et Isabella uxor ejus intr^{a} fr^{a} et dederunt elemosine xx^{s} et xii^{d} pro cera, et expendit in Ludo Filiorum Israel di. mr. Extract from the books of the Gild in Cole's MSS. vol. xii. p. 208. See also Lamb's edition of the History of Corpus Christi College, by Robert Masters, which is our chief source of information.

the town of Cambridge was the grand procession of this gild on Corpus Christi day, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It was attended by the authorities both of the town and of the university. The procession was led by the alderman of the gild, who was followed by the elders, those "who had been aldermen, or were near the office," carrying enamelled silver shields in their hands. After the foundation of Corpus Christi College, the elders of the gild were followed in the procession by the master of the college, "in a silk cope under a canopy, carrying the host in the pyx, or rich box of silver gilt, having two for the purpose;" next came the vice-chancellor and members of the university, who were followed by the mayor and burgesses of the town. Such was the order of this procession, which was continued by the college till the reign of Henry VIII., A. D. 1535. It proceeded from the church of St. Benedict to the great bridge, and afterwards passed through the several parts of the town. The ceremony ended in a great feast, which appears to have been originally held in the hall of the gild, but was afterwards given in the college.

Gild of St. Mary.—The most ancient gild in Cambridge appears to have been that of St. Mary, which met in a house named St. Mary's Hostle, somewhere near the site of the present senate house, and celebrated its prayers in Great St. Mary's church. It was sometimes called "Fraternitas Mercatorum Gyldæ Sanctæ Mariæ Cantebrigiæ," and is no doubt the same as the Gilda Mercatorum mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of the seventh year of Edward I. There is still preserved a deed giving to it houses in the parish of St. Mary in the beginning of that king's reign; and the rolls of its trans-

actions still remaining in the archives of Corpus Christi College begin with the year 1301. The constitution and laws of the gild of St. Mary resembled those of the gild of Corpus Christi; it was in the same manner governed by an alderman; it became rich in lands and houses, and sustained several chaplains in St. Mary's church to say masses for its members. Impressions of the common seal of this gild are preserved, and an engraving of it is given in Masters' History; it is not quite certain that the gild of Corpus Christi possessed a common seal. Among the most distinguished members of the gild of St. Mary were Walter Raynold, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard Aungerville or de Bury, the celebrated bishop of Durham. John de Cambridge, who was alderman of St. Mary's Gild in 1311, and became afterwards one of the justices of the King's Bench, gave to the gild at different times a very considerable number of houses, with extensive possessions in land; and among the rest, in 1344, a house called the Stone-hall, in St. Michael's parish, on the site of the back part of Caius and Gonville College.

Corpus Christi College.—The gild of Corpus Christi, although the younger of the two, soon exceeded that of St. Mary in the extent and value of its possessions; and, about 1342, the members of the former began to entertain the project of devoting their wealth to the foundation and endowment of a college. This design was soon afterwards put in execution. A row of houses adjoining to each other in a street then called Luthburne (Lourteborou, or Lorteburgh) Lane (identical with the present Free-school Lane), and situated in the parishes of St. Benedict and St. Botolph, belonged to members of

the gild, and they were immediately surrendered for the purpose and pulled down.

The gild of St. Mary followed the example thus set by that of Corpus Christi, and formed the design of employing its funds in the foundation of a college. Finding, however, that their own property was insufficient for this purpose, they came to the resolution of uniting themselves with the other gild, and becoming joint founders of the college which was already in progress. This union took place about the year 1344; but it was not till eight years later that they obtained the king's licence for the foundation of their college, through the intercession of the Queen and the Duke of Lancaster. This nobleman was elected alderman of the gild of Corpus Christi in 1352; and the king's licence is dated on the 7th of November of the same year. The building of the college was now pushed forward with vigour; the stone appears to have been furnished from the quarries at Cherry Hinton; other houses adjacent to those already demolished had been added by the exertions of the gilds; in 1352, they obtained possession of the houses which extended along Luthburne Lane to Pennyfarthing Lane, adjoining on the west to St. Botolph's churchyard, and which had been occupied by the collegiate foundation of Edmond de Gonville, in exchange for the Stone-hall (already mentioned) and the houses adjacent;* and the whole foundation was completed in 1356.

After the union of the gilds, the college received the name of both, and was termed *Collegium Corporis Christi*

* A copy of the original instrument concerning this exchange may be seen in Cole's MSS. vol. xii. p. 162.

et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis; which name has been preserved up to the present time, although, from its proximity to, and connexion with, the church, until very recently it was more generally known by the name of Benet College.* In 1353, the advowson of the church was given to the college, which by the exchange in the preceding year had obtained the patronage of the church of St. Botolph. The latter in the following century was sold to Queen's College. As soon as the college was founded, the gilds appointed a master and two fellows, all that the funds then enabled them to support. The master was Thomas de Eltisle (or Eltisley), a rich man and well skilled in "secular affairs," who became ultimately a considerable benefactor to the college. By the benefactions of Sir John de Cambridge and his son Thomas, members of St. Mary's gild, the number of fellows was increased to four. In 1354, the gilds obtained permission of the latter to move the chantry founded by his father from St. Mary's church to those of St. Benedict and St. Botolph, and to convert the chaplains into fellows of the college, by which means the number of fellows was doubled, and at the same time their revenue was increased. The college was at the same time enriched by various benefactions. By the exertions of the master, it obtained the rectory of Grantchester and the manor of Barton, and purchased the manor of Chamberlayne's in Landbeach; for under Eltisle and following masters the college continued to increase its property by occasional purchases, and particularly by granting to widows and

* It may be well to observe that some late writers have very erroneously introduced an (') into the word Bene't: *Benet* is the proper English form of Benedictus, answering to the French *Beneit* or *Benoit*.

others annuities in lieu of houses and lands. We find but few notices of the progress made in the buildings of the college at this time. Under the second master, Richard Treton, the old court is said to have been completed.

The numerous houses which this college possessed in Cambridge caused it to be more an object of jealousy to the town than any other foundation belonging to the university; and in the popular commotions of the reign of Richard II. it was marked out as an object of peculiar enmity. The celebrated Cambridge riot of 1381 happened in the time of the third master, John Kynne.* An unruly mob, instigated by the mayor and led by one James Grantchester, after having plundered and destroyed the house of the squire bedell, hurried to the college of Corpus Christi, broke open the college gates, assaulted the master and fellows, and seized upon the college charters and plate. They next went to the house of the chancellor, whom they forced to subscribe two bonds, subjecting the university to the townsmen, and engaging the university not to prosecute the town on account of this violent proceeding. After having burnt the university charters in the market-place, they proceeded to treat with similar violence the abbey of Barnwell and the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, both of which had large possessions in the town; after which the riot was subdued by the arrival of the bishop of Norwich with an armed force. Caius relates that, after the charters of the university were burnt, an old woman, named Mar-

* For a more full account of this affair, see Fuller's History of the University, p. 114.

garet Sterr, threw the ashes into the air, shouting at the same time with savage zeal, "Thus let the learning of all scholars be confounded!" We may suppose that the archives of Corpus Christi College suffered less on this occasion than might have been expected; for they are still as rich in early documents as those of any other college. In 1389 the same master (probably) was engaged in another contest with John Cotton (one of the ring-leaders of this mob) and others, for trespasses against the college.

Under the masters who succeeded Kynne the college of Corpus Christi continued to increase in riches and in buildings. Richard de Billingford, who became master in 1398, and was buried in St. Benedict's church, founded a common chest, to which he gave twenty pounds, and out of which the fellows might borrow, under caution, any sum not exceeding the amount of forty shillings. He was also a benefactor in other respects; and in his time the site of the college was enlarged by a small piece of ground obtained from the corporation. In the mastership of Walter Smyth (1474-1477) was founded the building which, until it was pulled down to make way for the late improvements, was known by the name of the *Pensionary*.* It was originally designed for a bake-house and granary; but the walls only having been built, it was long used as a fives-court by the fellows and scholars. When Bishop Parker increased the number of scholarships in 1569, this building was completed and fitted up for the re-

* A view of this building, as it stood previous to the alterations, is given in Dr. Lamb's edition of Masters.

F. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

QUADRANGLE OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

WINDOW OF THE OLD HALL.

ception of the pensioners, from which circumstance it received its modern name.

In 1487, Thomas Cosyn was elected master of this college. He was chaplain to Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, who became a great friend to the college, and is said to have "built the buttresses in the old court," and to have given some ornamented plate, besides other considerable benefactions. The building between the college and the chancel of St. Benedict's church (then used as the college chapel) was built at the expense of Dr. Cosyn. This building is said to have been designed to serve partly as an ante-chapel, and in part as a covered way from the college to the church. At the same time the chancel was wainscoted, and its windows new glazed at the expense of members of the college. This master also gave to the college much embossed plate, and many books. Under William Sowode, who became master in 1523, and held the office till 1544, the college purchased

St. Bernard's Hostle. At this time many improvements were made in the college; the master's lodge and fellows' chambers were newly fitted up, having been previously little better than bare walls; the hall was wainscoted, and its windows enlarged and glazed, the screens were built, and the court was paved. The money necessary to defray the cost of these alterations was chiefly raised by the sale of part of the college plate, which appears to have been very extensive and rich. One, if not both, of the gilds had outlived the foundation of the college about a century; and after it had ceased to exist, the college still continued the procession and feast of Corpus Christi. At Dr. Legh's visitation of the university in 1535, the procession was ordered to be discontinued, no doubt as being one of the "ceremonies and observancies which did hinder the study of scholars, or *bonam valetudinem studio amicam.*"* With the procession the feast also was abolished; and the pyxes and shields of silver, with the other plate which had served for the procession or the feast, were immediately sold. The most curious pieces of plate which served for the procession were the two boxes or cups used to carry the pyx, one, called the *gripes-ey*, or griffin's egg, because the cup was said to be made of an egg of that kind, given by Henry Tangmer at the time of the foundation of the college; the other, called *the monster*, on account of its great magnitude, given at the same time by Sir John de Cambridge. Fortunately the great horn which was used at the feast escaped the general confiscation, and is still preserved in the college treasury.† The townsmen complained much

* Fuller, p. 220.

† Correct engravings of this curious horn are given in the Cam-

of the discontinuance of the feast; they conceived that it was the tenure by which the college held all its possessions in the town, and they commenced an action against the college, claiming it as a right; but the latter showed good titles to all its estates, and the plaintiffs lost their cause.* It was noticed as a remarkable incident, that in the last Corpus Christi procession ever celebrated by the college, the canopy under which the host was carried took fire; and not a few interpreted this accident as prophetic of the impending downfall of catholicism in England.

One of the most munificent benefactors of the college of Corpus Christi was the celebrated Matthew Parker, who became master in 1544. The college flourished under his management as master; and to his munificence and influence it owes four of its fellowships and a considerable number of scholarships. He also gave the college the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch, with many other benefactions. The only important addition to the college buildings in his time was the long gallery which he added to the lodge. Parker vacated the mastership on the accession of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by Lawrence Moptyd. In the time of John Porie, who was master during the last year of the reign of Mary and the first eleven years of that of Elizabeth, a new library was erected. The college flourished much under his successor Aldrich, when a great many houses in the town belonging to the college were sold, and lands bought with the money which proceeded from the sale. In 1578,

bridge Portfolio, edited by the Rev. J. J. Smith, fellow and tutor of Caius College.

* Fuller's History of Cambridge, p. 101.

under the mastership of Robert Norgate, and chiefly by the liberality of the lord-keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, a new chapel was built, which was, in fact, the first distinct chapel which the college possessed, as the fellows and students had previously used the chancel of St. Benedict's church. The queen gave timber for this building from a wood at Barton; a large portion of the stone was procured by demolishing the buildings of the ancient monastery of Barnwell;* the rest was given by the Earl of Bedford from his quarries at Thorney. The chapel was finished in 1594; and an organ was placed in it immediately after the accession of Charles II.

From this time to that of the present master, Dr. Lamb, no alterations of any importance were made in the college buildings. In 1822, the old buildings of the college having been found too small to serve the increased number of students, it was resolved to build, with funds which had accumulated for the purpose, a new court to extend to Trumpington Street, on the site of houses which belonged to the college. The houses which then faced the street were shortly afterwards pulled down, and the design having been furnished by Mr. Wilkins, the first stone was laid in July, 1823, by the Earl of Hardwicke, then high steward of the university. As the building proceeded, it was thought requisite to take down much of the old edifice, and to build a new hall, a new chapel, and a new library.

College Buildings.—Before the new buildings were erected, the college consisted principally of one court, the entrance being the gateway which is now approached by

* Masters' History, by Lamb, p. 133.

the front of St. Benedict's church. To the south of this court, which was then the *great court*, and is now known as the *Old Court*, was another irregularly shaped court, the south side of which was occupied by the chapel and (to the west of the chapel) the pensionary. Beyond these were some other buildings. The middle of the south side of the first or great court was occupied by the hall, to the east of which stood the master's lodge, and to the west the kitchen.* Over the entrance to the chapel was an inscription stating that it was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon. In the erection of the new buildings the old kitchen was destroyed, and the old hall has since been used as a kitchen. This court measures about one hundred and fifteen feet by ninety.

The chief entrance to the college now opens into Trumpington Street, in face of Catherine Hall. The new building is certainly handsome, and forms one of the chief ornaments of the town. The front, facing the street, is two hundred and twenty-two feet in length. The interior quadrangle measures one hundred and fifty-eight feet by one hundred and twenty-nine. The centre of the east side is occupied by the chapel, an elegant structure, in imitation of the florid style of Gothic architecture. The window over the altar is glazed with old stained glass, purchased from a collector. To the south of the chapel is the entrance to the master's lodge; adjacent to which, and forming part of the south side of the court, is the library. Exactly opposite the library,

* The disposition of the old college buildings is exhibited in Loggan's view. A plate of the chapel and pensionary are given in Lamb's edition of Masters. A view of the doorway to the old chapel will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1826.

on the north side of the court, are the hall and combination-room, under which a passage leads into the Old Court. The hall is very elegantly fitted up. The combination-room contains portraits of Archbishop Tenison, Dean Corbet, and others. Among the numerous pictures in the hall are portraits of Erasmus, on board; Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas Lord Cromwell; Sir Thomas More; Robert Earl of Leicester; Richard Love (master during the Commonwealth), by D. Mytens; Mathias Mawson, bishop of Ely, by Heins; Fox, the martyrologist; Archbishop Parker; Bishop Bradford, by Enoch Zeeman; Dr. Colman, by Romney; Edward Tenison, bishop of Ossory, by Kneller; John Spencer, and John Barnardiston, by Vandermyn.

Library.—Corpus Christi College derives much celebrity among scholars from the circumstance of its being the depository of the fine library of ancient manuscripts collected by Archbishop Parker. The library of the college was at first kept in a room adjoining to the old master's lodge; early in the reign of Elizabeth it was removed to a more convenient room, built for that purpose over the butteries and kitchen; and when the chapel was erected by Sir Nicholas Bacon, it was again removed to a room over the chapel, where it remained until the erection of the new buildings. The present library is a handsome apartment, eighty-seven feet long, twenty-two wide, and twenty-five high. The manuscript department is separated from the rest by a screen of carved oak. These manuscripts were collected by Matthew Parker soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, from the libraries of which they are chiefly taken. In proportion to their number, (which is not very great,) there are

few collections more valuable; but the unnecessary restrictions which were placed upon them by Parker's will renders it impossible for strangers to make much use of them without trespassing greatly on the kindness of the master and fellows. These manuscripts are subjected to a yearly visitation, by two masters of other colleges, to ascertain that the books have been carefully kept.*

Learned Men.—Corpus Christi College is not remarkable for the number of distinguished men who have been educated within its walls. It has fairly produced its share of bishops; amongst whom by far the most eminent was Matthew Parker, made archbishop of Canterbury in 1559. It can boast of two martyrs; Latimer, bishop of Worcester, and George Wishart. Among its statesmen were Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke. Among its theologians, the chief places seem to belong to Archbishop Tenison and Dr. John Spencer, the writer of the well-known work, De Legibus Hebræorum. Its only poet of eminence was John Fletcher, the dramatist. On the other hand, this college has been fertile in antiquaries, and claims the

* "Every year on the 6th of August, it is to be visited by the masters or locum-tenentes of Trinity Hall and Caius College, with two scholars of Archbishop Parker's foundation; and if on examination of the library, twenty-five books are missing, or cannot be found within six months, the whole collection devolves to Caius. In that case, the masters or locum-tenentes of Trinity Hall and Corpus Christi College, with two scholars on the same foundation, are the visitors; and if Caius College be guilty of the like neglect, the books to be delivered up to Trinity Hall: then the masters or locum-tenentes of Caius and Corpus Christi. with two such scholars, become the inspectors; and in case of default on the part of Trinity Hall, the whole collection reverts back to its former order." A good catalogue of these MSS. was published by Nasmith, 4to.

names of Gough and Stukeley, with Nathaniel Salmon, the historian of Hertfordshire and Essex, and Robert Masters, who wrote the history of his college.

Benefactors.—We have already had occasion to name the principal benefactors, many of whom were members of the older gilds. It would be easy to make a long list of smaller donations; but we ought not to omit the names of Dr. Spencer, master of the college, who gave £200 a year to found a scholarship, and augment the stipends of the master and fellows, and of the scholars then existing; of Archbishop Tenison; and of Dr. Tooke, who, in the last century, gave the livings of Braxted and Lamborne, in Essex, to the college. The number of fellowships, originally eight, was increased to twelve by Matthew Parker. The four additional fellowships are appropriated to two natives of Norfolk, and to two of the Norwich scholars on Archbishop Parker's foundation. The scholarships have been greatly increased since the foundation of the college. In the time of Caius the number was seventeen; in Fuller's time they had been increased to thirty-seven; Carter states the number at forty-five; at present it is sixty.

College Patronage.—The patronage of this college comprises the livings of Duxford St. Peter's, Landbeach, Wilbraham Parva, and Grantchester, in Cambridgeshire, with St. Benedict's, in Cambridge; Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire; Braxted Magna, and Lamborne, in Essex; St. Mary Abchurch, in London, with St. Lawrence Pounteney; and Foulmonston with Croxton, and Thirning, in Norfolk.

A. Bell. J. Le Keux

ENTRANCE TO THE SECOND COURT OF TRINITY HALL.

ENTRANCE TO TRINITY HALL.

TRINITY HALL.

There is no college in Cambridge which has less outward appearance than Trinity Hall. Its front is in a back lane, and presents no remarkable characteristic; on one side it joins the buildings of Clare Hall, while on the other it is divided by a mere wall from Garret Hostle Lane; and at the back its garden is bounded by the river Cam.

The site of Trinity Hall has been occupied by scholars from a very early date. A hostle on this spot was inhabited by students before the period of the first collegiate foundations. In the reign of Edward III. this hostle was bought by John de Crowden, prior of Ely from 1321 to 1341, as a lodging for such of the monks of Ely as were desirous of quitting their solitary monastery

to pursue their studies in the university. It then went by the name of the hostle of the prior and convent of Ely,* or, more simply, by that of Ely Hostle. We have no records of the particular character of this foundation; but it appears to have found favour with the body of the university, and was enriched by several considerable benefactions. Richard Ling, who was chancellor of the university in 1351, together with Walter Bacton, Thomas de Walsingham, Archibald de Norwich, and Simon Peckinghall, had given four tenements; to which Robert Stratton, John French, Walter Alderley, and Peter Bittering, "added seven parcels of ground and two messuages, one of which was called Drake's Entry."

Nevertheless, the foundation of John de Crowden was not successful: perhaps the monks showed less zeal for study than was expected. This is certain, that a very few years after the prior and convent had purchased the old hostle, they agreed to sell it, with all the buildings and land then belonging to it, to William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, in exchange for the rectory of Sudborne, with the chapel of Orford, in Suffolk. Bishop Bateman obtained from King Edward III., in the twenty-fourth year of that monarch's reign (Nov. 20, 1350), the license to found with this property a college dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which has been ever since known by the name of Trinity Hall.

Bishop Bateman was one of the most distinguished prelates of his age. Fuller says he was "one of a very stout spirit, and very well skilled in civil and canon law." When Edward III. was preparing for the invasion of

* Hospitium prioris et conventus de Ely. MSS. Cole, vol. xlii. p. 41.

France, he sent Bateman to Avignon, to demonstrate to the pope the justice of his claims to the crown of that kingdom, and to endeavour to obtain his approval of the undertaking. While occupied in this mission, the bishop died at Avignon, in the year 1354. It was during his episcopacy that the terrible pestilence which desolated the whole of Europe, and which is celebrated in literary history as having given origin to the Decameron of Boccaccio, reached England (A. D. 1349). Its ravages in the diocese of Norwich were truly fearful; in the city of Norwich alone, then apparently more populous than at present, more than fifty thousand persons are said to have been carried away; and a large proportion of the parishes in the diocese were left without pastors. We are told that it was the desire to prepare clergy under his own influence to supply the vacancies made by such sudden calamities in future that led to the foundation of Trinity Hall. To Bishop Bateman the university was also in a great measure indebted for the foundation of Gonville Hall (now Caius College).

The founder intended his college to be more especially a school of civil law, which was then a study of great importance and profit among the ecclesiastics; and the foundation was designed to support a master, twenty fellows, and three scholars. One fellow, who was to study divinity, was to be chaplain to the college. He also established a common chest for the temporary aid of the fellows, which was named the Trinity Chest, and in which he deposited a hundred pounds. As soon as he had founded the college, he resigned the rectory of Blofield in Norfolk, which he held in commendam by the pope's bull to buy provisions for his own table during life, the

patronage being in his own see; and he instituted to it Robert de Stretton, whom he had appointed the first master of Trinity Hall, on condition that the profits during nine years should go to the college, towards building and endowing it, and if it were not then finished and properly endowed, the rectory was to continue on the same conditions for nine years more, after which it was to revert to the see of Norwich. Soon afterwards he appropriated to the college, under certain limitations, the advowsons of Briston, Burningham, and Kimberley, in Norfolk; and in 1351 he added those of Woodalling and Stalham, in Norfolk, and Cowling, in Suffolk. During his mission to the pope, Bishop Bateman obtained the papal confirmation of his foundation and of these gifts, which was strengthened by the signature of Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury.

Unfortunately the founder died long before the completion of his foundation, which he left in a state only capable of supporting three fellows, instead of twenty, as he originally designed. The number was, however, soon increased by successive benefactors. Simon Dalling, the sixth master, which office he held from 1443 to 1453, founded two fellowships; Richard Nix, bishop of Norwich in 1500, added three more; Robert Goodnape, fellow of the college about the same period, founded one; Walter Hewke, master of the college from 1512 to 1520, also founded one; William Mowse, master in 1552, or, according to Caius, Lawrence Moptyd, well known in university history, founded another; so that in the time of Caius there were eleven fellowships. They have been since further increased to twelve, an additional fellowship having been founded by the college.

We have no information relating to the extent or progress of the earlier buildings of this college, which probably occupied the western part of the present site, where there are still considerable remains of them. They were not very extensive; and it is said that a dignitary of the university used to characterize the old college by the title of *le petit coigne.* The first person who is mentioned as having added much to the original edifice is Henry Harvey, the seventeenth master (1560-1584). According to Caius, it owed to this master much of the beauty which distinguished it at the time when he wrote (1574).* In the map published with Caius's History, as well as in Fuller's map, it appears in form nearly the same as at present, consisting of two courts, with some out-buildings towards the river.

Trinity Hall is at present the only old foundation in the university exclusively devoted to the study of law. Previous to the Reformation, the number of students in the canon law, so closely allied with the practical administration of the affairs of the church, and superseding or controlling the civil or the common law in all cases where their principles or their precepts came in collision with each other, was generally greater than in any other faculty. In 1536, amid the changes wrought by the reforming policy of Henry VIII., degrees in canon law were forbidden by a royal injunction, upon the ground that the study of the decretals of the popes and the recognition of their authority were contrary

* Præterea Henricus Harveus magister hujus collegii ante fatus dilatavit istic ædificia, eaque multo ornatiora et ampliora perfecit. Caius, Hist. Canteb. Acad. p. 63.

to the doctrine of the king's supremacy. This measure had the immediate effect of diminishing the number of civilians as well as of canonists in this country, from the close connexion which had previously existed between them; and before the end of the reign of that monarch a sufficient number of them could not be found for the public service, more particularly in foreign embassies and negotiations. From a feeling of this deficiency, the protector Somerset was led in the following reign to propose the combining Clare Hall with Trinity Hall and the hostle of St. Nicholas in one great college for the study of the civil law, but the accomplishment of this project was defeated by the death of the young king. In the statutes of Edward VI. there are allusions to this projected foundation under the title "collegium novum juri civili dicatum." *

In one of the college books Dr. Harvey has left a memorandum, in his own handwriting, of some of the principal alterations made in the buildings previous to the year 1570, from which it appears that in A. D. 1545 "the grownde on the northe side of the buildyng of our college was taken yn, and the wall builded; which before was a lay-stowe." In "1562, the west bay window in the hall was sett up." In "1563, the stable was sett up wher it is: and the same yere the chambers and buildyng over the botery and pantrie, and the entrie into the ketchyn and over the kechyn, the larder and enner botrie was buylded, &c." And in "A. D. 1569, the old wall, on the northe side of our backsyde was taken down, and the grownde which was without our wall, taken yn unto the

* Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University of Cambridge. Appendix, p. li.

water syde all the lengethe from the stable, with the retorn to the privé, and the new wall sett up, and a new crosse wall sevaryng the stable yard also made the same yere." * However, there seems good reason for believing that many of Harvey's most important works were executed after the latest of these dates. He remained master of his college till his death in 1584. The music gallery and screens of the old hall bore the date 1566. The oak stalls in the chapel appear also to have been set up in Harvey's time.

During nearly a century and a half from this period the college buildings underwent very little alteration. The bird's-eye view by Loggan exhibits them probably in nearly the same state as they are represented in the maps of Caius and Fuller. Trinity Hall seems to have suffered much less by the parliamentary visitation in the time of the civil war than most of the other colleges; the master, Dr. Eden, who was the representative of the university in parliament, was continued in his office, and he was therefore a well-wisher to and favourer of the party of the parliament. This latter fact probably explains another circumstance connected with the college: it appears, from the long and curious inventory made by Dr. Warren in 1718, and of which a copy will be found in one of the volumes of Cole's Manuscripts in the British Museum, that Trinity Hall possesses a far greater quantity of ancient plate than the other colleges, although it is to be feared, from some hints by Cole himself, that since that time part of it has been made away with. Much of the curious old plate preserved in the different

* Cole's MSS. vol. lviii. p. 20.

colleges in the earlier part of the seventeenth century was carried to the king by the zealous royalists, to be turned into money.

New alterations in the buildings of Trinity Hall began early in the last century. In 1729-30, under the mastership of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, the chapel underwent very extensive repairs, so as to be almost rebuilt. Sir Nathaniel, who was buried in this chapel, also left a considerable sum of money to rebuild the hall, which was effected some time after his death. Since that period other changes have been made; the master's lodge has been considerably enlarged, and the second court built for the accommodation of the under-graduates. John Andrews, D.C.L., formerly fellow of this college, who died in 1747, bequeathed £20,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building, "which is to consist of two spacious wings, to extend from the college towards the river, leaving the prospect open."

Buildings.—Trinity Hall, as has been already stated, consists chiefly of two small courts. The principal court, which is built with stone, contains the chapel, hall, master's lodge, and rooms of the fellows.

The Chapel is small, and is in great part modern. The whole length, including the ante-chapel, is forty-three feet; the breadth is eighteen. The original chapel was built in or soon after the year 1352, which is the date of the bishop of Ely's license to build it. As we have already observed, this edifice appears to have undergone repairs under Dr. Harvey as well as under Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. In its present state it is a neat building. The ceiling is ornamented with armorial bearings, gilt and painted. Over the altar is a fine painting of the Pre-

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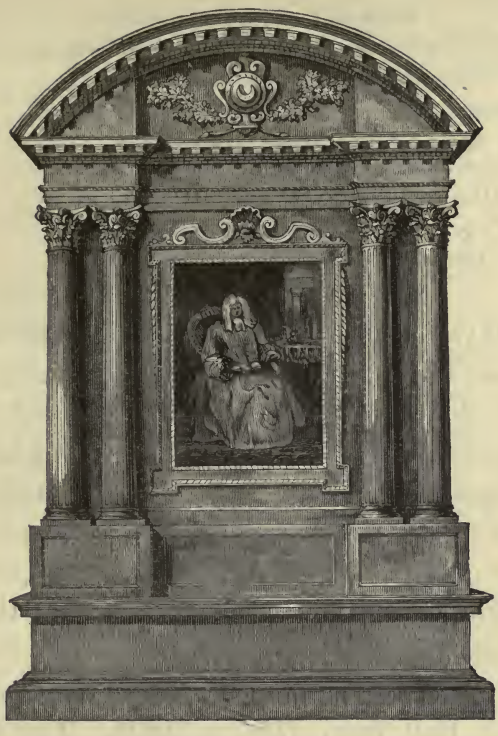
TRINITY HALL FROM THE GARDEN.



CENTRE OF HALL OVER THE FELLOWS' TABLE.

sentation in the Temple, by Stella. This chapel contains some interesting monuments and remains of old brasses. On a brass plate is engraved the figure of Thomas Preston, whom Queen Elizabeth, struck not only with his elegant scholarship but also with his "being a handsome man," honoured by the title of "her scholar,"* and who was master of Trinity Hall from 1584 to 1598. Beneath his figure is the following epitaph:

* See the Cambridge edition of Fuller's History of the University, p. 264.

Alicia uxor charissima posuit.
Conderis hoc tumulo, Thomas Prestone, scholarem
Quem dixit princeps Elizabetha suum.
Gens generosa dedit nomen, Lancastria gentem,
Agnovit socium Regia digna Domus.
Lauro doctoris legali academia donat,
Custodem cepit quæ domus ossa capit.
Vir gravis eloquio et vitæ probitate reliquit
Terras, at cœli sydera summa tenet.
Junii 1° An° 1598, ætatis suæ 60.

The HALL is a handsome room, thirty-six feet long, twenty-four broad, and twenty-five high; with a music gallery at the north end. At the upper end is a fine portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. In the older hall, before the changes made in the last century, it appears that the place of this picture was occupied by a "piece of hanging," left to the college by Dr. Eden, "being a Roman triumph, &c."* There is also in the hall a bust of the celebrated earl of Mansfield, by Nollekens, presented to the college by Sir James Marriott, master of Trinity Hall from 1764 to 1803. The figure on Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster Abbey was taken from this bust.

The COMBINATION-ROOM contains several valuable portraits, among the most interesting of which are those of Bishop Corbet (the poet so celebrated in the earlier part of the seventeenth century), Archbishop Laud, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and Dr. Andrew, who left the bequest for the erection of a new building.

The MASTER'S LODGE, adjoining the hall, contains also some good portraits, among which are those of Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; and Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield; the latter by Hoare.

* Cole, MSS. vol. vi. p. 82, has given a detailed account of the old hall.

The Library, which forms the north wing extending towards the river, is an old building, and is well stored with law books, besides containing a good collection of books of other kinds. Among them are a few manuscripts, but they are of no great importance. Robert Hare, the antiquary, left a number of books to this library.

On the opposite side of the college, adjoining to Clare Hall, is a still more ancient mass of building, which has been supposed to be the original hostle of the monks of Ely, purchased by Bishop Bateman. It seems, however, more probable that it is part of Bateman's own building, for his arms and those of the see of Norwich are visible on the jambs of one of the doorways. This building is composed partly of bricks.

Eminent Men.—Trinity Hall, as might naturally be expected, has produced several eminent lawyers and statesmen. Among them may be mentioned Sir Walter Haddon, who was master of the college during a brief period in the reign of Edward VI., master of the requests under Queen Elizabeth, and one of the restorers of learning; Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to James I.; Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield; Sir James Marriott, judge of the admiralty, already mentioned as one of the masters of the college; the Right Honourable Sir William Wynne, master from 1803 to 1815; Dr. John Cowell, master from 1598 to 1611, author of the 'Interpreter' and of 'Institutes of English Law;' Dr. Gabriel Harvey, a poet and "famous civilian," who died in 1630; Dr. Joseph Jowett, professor of civil law in 1781.

Although eminently a law college, Trinity Hall has

produced also several very distinguished prelates, amongst whom those most deserving of note are the celebrated Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, who was master from 1553 to 1560; Richard Sampson, bishop of Lichfield in 1542, who wrote in defence of the king's supremacy; Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Ely, and the first and only bishop of Westminster, who was one of the composers of the Liturgy; William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, who was one of the translators of the Bible; and, at a more recent period, Samuel Hallifax, bishop of St. Asaph in 1789, and Samuel Horsley, bishop of the same see in 1802.

Among the divines of this college, we ought not to omit the name of Thomas Bilney, a fellow, who was one of the martyrs under Queen Mary.

As a poet, to the name of Gabriel Harvey, we must add that of Thomas Tusser.—Tusser, the English Varro, as he has been called, may be considered, though in a humble sphere, one of the worthies of the university. Born at Rivenhall in Essex, somewhere about the year 1515, he was sent to the choral school at Wallingford, from whence he was removed to St. Paul's, and afterwards to Eton. There, as he tells us in the curious autobiography joined to his book, he experienced the severe discipline of the celebrated Nicholas Udall, then master:

"From Paul's I went, to Eton sent,
To learn straightways the Latin phrase,
Where fifty-three stripes given to me
At once I had,
For fault but small, or none at all,
It came to pass, thus beat I was;
See, Udall, see the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad!"

From Eton, Tusser was sent to Cambridge, where he is said to have been entered at King's College; but if so, he was soon removed to Trinity Hall, which he describes as being at that time pre-eminently the abode of learned men.

> "To London hence, to Cambridge thence,
> With thanks to thee, O Trinity,
> That to thy Hall, so passing all,
> I got at last;
> There joy I felt, there trim I dwelt,
> There, heaven from hell, I shifted well,
> With learned men a number then
> The time I past."

He was driven from college by sickness, and visited the court, where he remained, until, disgusted by the political jealousies of the reign of Edward VI., he retired to Suffolk to devote himself to a country life, and it was there that he composed his well-known work, the 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.' After some years, he again changed his mode of life, and returned to London. During the plague of 1574 and 1575, he sought a refuge at Cambridge, and was received at Trinity College, which had been founded since his former residence in the university.

> "When gains were gone, and years grew on,
> And Death did cry 'From London fly!'
> In Cambridge then I found again
> A resting plot,
> In college best of all the rest,
> With thanks to thee, O Trinity!
> Through thee and thine, for me and mine
> Some stay I got."

While he remained in Cambridge, his autobiographical sketch appears to have been written, in which he inti-

mates his desire to spend the remainder of his life there, and "craves, such end to have as God shall give." But it appears certain that he returned again to London, after the danger was over, and that he died there soon after 1580. The exact date, either of his birth or death, is not known. London appears to have been the poet's favourite place of residence:—

> "Well, London, well! thou bear'st the bell
> Of praise about, England throughout,
> And dost, indeed, to such as need,
> Much kindness shew.
> Who that with thee can hardly agree,
> Nor can well praise thy friendly ways,
> Shall friendship find to please his mind
> In places few."

Benefactors.—The chief benefactors to this college have been already enumerated. Amongst others, many of them too unimportant to be named here, Matthew Parker, in addition to the foundation of a scholarship, gave seventy-one ounces of plate; Dr. Eden, master from 1626 to 1645, left £1000, with which were purchased lands "to maintain wax-candles in the chapel, for an annual commemoration, a Latin speech, and other uses." Several sums of money were at different times bequeathed to this college for the purpose of mending the roads in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. Dr. Monsey "gave £80 per annum for repairing the road towards Hawkston Mills, and to place milestones on the same, which Dr. Warren, late fellow of the said college, faithfully performed."* Henry Harvey, to whom the college was so much indebted for the improvement of its buildings,

* Carter's Cambridge, p. 101.

left £8 a year for repairing the road towards Fen-Ditton, besides the works of this kind which he executed during his life-time. "Henry Harvey," says Fuller, "was he who out of a pious intent (as we are bound to believe, because profitable to others) with great expence did make a causeway on the south and other sides of Cambridge for the more convenience of passengers in those dirty ways. So that his bounty hath made summer unto them in the depth of winter, allowing a large annual revenue for the maintenance thereof." Fuller has preserved a characteristic anecdote connected with Harvey's labours, which has been frequently repeated in later writers. "A noble person (but great anti-academic) met Dr. Harvey one morning overseeing his workmen, and bitterly reflecting on his (causelessly suspected) inclinations to popery,—'Doctor,' said he, 'you think that this causeway is the high-way to heaven.' To whom the other as tartly replied: 'Not so, Sir, for then I should not have met you in this place.'" *

We have already stated that the number of fellows is twelve, of which ten are usually laymen, and two in holy orders. These fellowships are all open. There are sixteen scholarships, most of which are of very small pecuniary value. Of these, Simon Dalling founded one; Bishop Nix, two; Gabriel Dunn, canon of St. Paul's, one; and Henry Harvey, one. Matthew Parker founded a scholarship, to be filled with one of the scholars from Corpus Christi College, or from the school at Norwich. Dr. Allen founded two scholarships, with preference, first, to his own kin; secondly, to the school of Richmond in Yorkshire; thirdly, to scholars from any other school

* Fuller, p. 106.

in Yorkshire; fourthly, to scholars from the diocese of Norwich; and lastly, to scholars from the town or county of Cambridge. A provision of about £60 per annum, including a scholarship, is annexed to the office of chapel clerk, for holding which the college admits one resident sizar.

It is said that Bishop Bateman intended to retain in his family the power of visiting his college; but as it is long since any of his descendants were known to exist, it reverted to the king. The lord chancellor is at present considered as visitor.

Patronage.—The patronage of Trinity Hall is not large, comprising only nine benefices, those of St. Edward in the town of Cambridge; Wethersfield, in Essex; Fenstanton cum Hilton, Hemingford Grey, and Great Stukeley, in the county of Huntingdon; Swannington and Woodalling, in Norfolk; Cowling, and Kentford cum Gazeley, in Suffolk.

I A Bell. J Le Keux.

THE GATE OF HONOUR CAIUS COLLEGE.

GATE OF HUMILITY.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

THIS college has had a double, or, according to some of its historians, a triple foundation. It first took its origin in Gonville Hall, founded by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington, or Tyrrington, and Rushworth in Norfolk, and younger brother to Sir Nicholas Gonville, of Rushworth. This munificent ecclesiastic, who had established a small college of canons in his parish,*

* Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 192, says, "Sir

determined on founding a house of education in Cambridge; and having obtained license from Edward III. in A. D. 1347, through the influence of Sir Walter Manny, inaugurated his foundation on the 12th of June, 1348, by the name of Gonville Hall, dedicated to the Honour of the Blessed Virgin.* This house was situated in what is now termed Free School Lane, but was then known by the name of Luthburne, Lithburn, or Luttburne Lane, and occupied the site of part of the present garden and premises of the master of Corpus Christi College, to the north-east of St. Botolph's Church.† The foundation was for a warden or master, and four fellows, only one of which society

Edm. Gonvile, priest, was founder of Rushworth College, of Gonvile Hall, in Cambridge, and (as some say) of the Friers in Thetford, and of St. John's Hospital at Lynn: he was first rector of Thelvetham, or Feltham, Suffolk, instituted Dec. 4th, 1320, by Adam de Tyryngtone, rector of Hopton, his proxy, he being then in priest's orders. He resigned this for Rushworth rectory, in 1326, and after he had established it a collegiate church, in 1342 he was instituted to Terryngton, of which he died rector in 1350." The title of "Sir" is probably only a translation of "Dominus," then the common appellation of graduates in orders.

* From the *Cambridge Portfolio*, which contains many interesting particulars relative to this college, we learn that the orthography of its name was by no means constant; being found in various ancient documents as Gonville, Gonevile, Goniville, Gonnevil, Gonvile, Gunwell, and Gunvill: the first is by far the most probable, and is the name now adopted. The college annals, in mentioning the primitive foundation, say, "Die Jovis in Septimana Pentecostes, Ano. Dni. 1348, et regni Regis Edvardi (3tii) 23o, in honorem Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis." Annales, p. 1. The king's letters patent were dated from Westminster, Jan. 28th, 1347. Thomas de Grantchester was chancellor of the University at the time of the foundation.

† Archbishop Parker's map of Cambridge gives "Luttburne." See Corpus Christi College, p. 148.

was required to be in holy orders, and John Colton was the first person named to preside over the new society. It had been the founder's intention, as the original statutes show, to have added twenty scholarships to this house, but he died in 1350,* before his purpose could be accomplished, and left a considerable sum to be expended by William Bateman, bishop of Ely, in completing his foundation. This prelate was at that time occupied in founding Trinity Hall, and this was probably the reason, as Fuller hints, of his removing Gonville Hall to a site in the immediate vicinity of his own college. An exchange was made for some messuages to the west of St. Michael's church belonging to the united gild of Corpus Christi and St. Mary the Virgin; and the original site of Gonville Hall, when this gild founded Corpus Christi College, became the property of that society, and was subsequently converted into the fellows' garden, the old Tennis Court, and St. Botolph's Workhouse. This exchange was effected in A.D. 1353, and from that period up to the time of the Reformation the hall continued to increase and flourish. Bishop Bateman conferred on it the rectorial tithes of Foulden and Wilton in Norfolk, and of Mutford in Suffolk; and about 1396 those of Mattishall in Norfolk were also bestowed on the house, on the application of the master and fellows, by the special permission of Pope Boniface IX. Another pontiff, one of the most eminent that have filled the papal chair, Sixtus IV.,† allowed all Benedictine monks of the diocese of Norwich to study in this hall,

* He died and was buried at Terrington. Carter, p. 110.

† A beautiful portrait of this pope is published in Mr. Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, No. 10.

notwithstanding the decree of Benedict IX., that the members of this order frequenting the University of Cambridge should study in University Hall, opposite St. Mary's church. A third pope at a much later period, 1502, Alexander VI., the infamous Borgia,* allowed this hall to send out two of its members every year to preach in any part of England with full freedom from control.

Gonville Hall had numerous benefactors, and its number of endowed members was considerably increased, principally by persons connected with the county of Norfolk. Carter enumerates them at above one hundred, and says that seven fellows and eleven scholars were added to the original foundation. Among the most generous friends of the house was William Phiswick or Fishwick, esquire bedell to the university, who joined to the hall a subordinate house, his own residence, afterwards called Phiswick's Hostle, and situated where part of the south-eastern corner of the great court of Trinity College now stands. Fuller, in his honest championship of the claims of Cambridge to academic superiority, declares that "Fishwick's Hostle (though worse than a Cambridge) was better than any Oxford hall; as partly endowed by the bounty of William Revell, rector of Titchwell in Norfolk, who in his own benefice built several chambers and lodgings, whither the Fishwickians might retire, either for pleasure in summer or safety in sickness. Above fourscore commoners have lived at once in this hostle, repairing for prayers to Gonvil Chapel, and, if dying, interred therein. Since, it is

* Carter calls this pope a member of Gonville Hall; but if so, he could only have been an honorary one.

assumed into Trinity College." In this hostle, which had a Principal separate from Gonville Hall, Walter Lyhert, bishop of Norwich, maintained twelve students during his life. Carter adds that four hundred students, which is no doubt an exaggeration upon the number given above by Fuller, have studied at the same time in this hostle, and says that when the building was added to Trinity College by Henry VIII., under pretence of an improvement, the king promised a compensation to Gonville Hall of three pounds a year; "but how long they enjoyed the payment," he observes, "or what satisfaction they had for the same, I nowhere find."

Other generous benefactors to the hall were, Lady Mary Pakenham, Lady Elizabeth Clare (Fuller calls her name "Cleere"), who built part of the east side of Gonville Hall, besides founding a fellowship in 1480; and Lady Anne Scroope, a descendant of the founder. This lady, who had been married three times without issue, enlarged the College of Canons at Rushbrook, bestowing on that establishment the ancient lordship of the Gonville family, and also conveyed to Gonville Hall the manor of Mortimer in Cambridge, for the maintenance of a fellow.

The buildings of Gonville Hall occupied the site of what is now called the Gonville Court, and the other portions of the edifice opposite Bishop's Hostle and Queen Mary's Gate in Trinity Lane; but they have been so much altered at subsequent periods that their original character cannot now be ascertained. The house, however, was one of considerable size compared with its academic contemporaries, and if its lists of benefactors, and of the eminent men educated within its walls, be

taken into account, must always have held a respectable place in the University.

The first master, John Colton, was a personage of no small distinction. He was born at Terrington in Norfolk, and graduated in the canon law in this University. When selected for the office of warden or master, he was chaplain to Bishop Bateman, but he resigned in 1353, at the period of the hall being transferred to its new site, and was appointed archdeacon of Dublin. He was afterwards made dean of St. Patrick's, lord chancellor and lord justice of Ireland, and ultimately archbishop of Armagh. He was sent as ambassador to the Holy See in the reign of Richard II., and died on the 27th of April, 1404, being buried in St. Peter's church at Drogheda.* John le Ufford was one of the first members of Edmund Gonville's foundation, and was selected for the metropolitan see of Canterbury in 1348; but he died the following year in possession of the temporalities of the see, without, however, having been consecrated. John Rickingale, who was master from 1423 to 1426, had previously been chancellor of the University from 1415. He was chancellor of York, dean of St. Mark's College in Norwich, and afterwards bishop of Chichester. Thomas Atwood, his successor, was a considerable benefactor to the hall in buildings, &c. Dr. Sheriffe, who was elected master in 1472, distinguished the three years of his administration by carefully attending to the property of the house, of which he had new and accurate accounts made out and duly enregistered. He was a prebendary of Lincoln and archdeacon of

* Two treatises were written by this prelate, *De causis et remediis schismatis inter Papas Urbanum VI. et Clementem VII.*

Stowe. Dr. Bokenham became head of the house in 1514, and resigned his office in 1536 on account of his age, eighty years, and his increasing infirmities. His brother, Nicholas Bokenham, was a considerable benefactor to Gonville Hall, building the southern part of that edifice, and bestowing on it lands at Haddenham in the Isle of Ely. The next master was Dr. Skippe, one of the compilers of the Liturgy, who was afterwards made bishop of Hereford; and he was succeeded in 1540 by John Sturmin, archdeacon of the same diocese. Among the bishops educated at Gonville Hall were, William Lynwood, bishop of St. David's in 1442, a learned writer; Nicholas Shaxton, bishop of Salisbury in 1535; and William Reppes, bishop of Norwich in 1536.* One of the most eminent men connected with this early period of the college was Walter de Aveden, precentor of Hereford, and a noted astronomer.

During the mastership of Dr. Bokenham, or Buckenham, Henry VIII. gave authority, in 1535, to Cromwell to visit the University of Cambridge with a view to the great change then taking place in the national religion, and probably with the secret intention of adding to the spoils of the confiscated monasteries no small portion of the property of the colleges. Cromwell's surrogate or deputy on this occasion was Thomas Legh, doctor of laws, and he issued a set of injunctions to the University on the 22nd of October. Fuller, in his History

* The following notice of this master, not much to his credit, is given by Carter in his History of Cambridge, p. 116. "After he had alienated the manors and nearly ruined the see, at the king's request, he resigned, upon condition to be allowed £200 a year for life by his successor."

of the University, informs us that three days after these injunctions had been promulgated the colleges solemnly adhered to them and gave in their subscriptions. The historian quotes at full length the document to this effect transmitted to Dr. Legh by the master and fellows of Gonville Hall, and it forms at once a curious and important paper, illustrative of the ecclesiastical history of those times. This paper is signed by the following personages: Willimus Buckenham, as master; and then by Rogerus Overey, Johannes Styrmin, Laurentius Maptit, Andrew Dew, JOHANNES CAIUS, and Willimus Barker. The last name but one on this list is that of the illustrious physician who was the principal benefactor and last founder of the college as it now exists; and this occurrence of his signature as fellow of the hall leads us to give an account of his life and connexion with this society.*

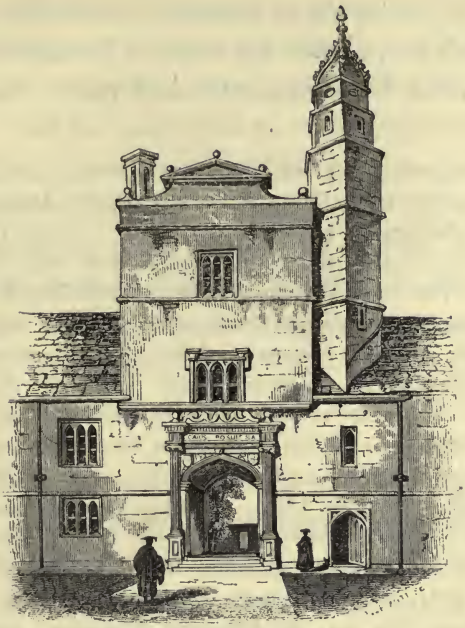
John Caius, or Kaye, was born in 1510 at Norwich, and was the son of Robert Caius, a native of Yorkshire, according to the usually received accounts, or, as Carter states, of a family which with others of the same name had settled in Norwich and different parts of the county of Norfolk long before. John Caius received his first education at Norwich, and was sent in 1529 to Gonville Hall, where he was elected fellow in 1533, and graduated

* There are numerous materials for a life of Caius: they are to be found in the college annals; in Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, and in his Worthies of England; in Bale, *De Illust. Script. Mag. Brit.;* in Pitseus, *De Illust. Angl. Script.;* Niceron, *Mémoires des Hommes illustres,* tom. xi.; Chauffepied's learned supplement to Bayle's Biographical Dictionary; Strype's Annals; Nicholson's *English Historical Library;* and in the interesting memoir published in the *Cambridge Portfolio,* No. II.

F.Mackenzie J.Le Keux

CAIUS COLLEGE

FROM THE FELLOWS GARDENS



GATE OF VIRTUE.

in medicine. He continued fellow till 1539, when he left England and went to study in the celebrated University of Padua, under John Baptist Montanus of Verona, one of the greatest medical scholars of that day. It is said that before leaving his own country he had written several works, none of which are, however, preserved, and had otherwise given proofs of distinguished abilities: it is certain that he made remarkable progress at Padua, and that he read Greek lectures there, which were highly esteemed. The precise year of his return to England is not known, but he was still on the continent in 1544, and he afterwards settled at Norwich, where he practised medicine with great success, and in 1551 distinguished

himself by his mode of treating the sweating sickness, upon which he published a treatise, *De Ephemerâ Britannicâ*, in 1556.* Caius, who had taken the degree of

* The following is a list of the works written by Dr. Caius: *De medendi methodo ex Cl. Galeni et Joannis Baptisti Montani Veronensis, principum Medicorum, sententia, libri duo.* Basle, 1544, in 8vo. Louvain, 1556, in 8vo., and Basle, 1558, in 8vo., with the Opuscula of Montanus. This work he composed in 1542, while still in Italy.—*Cl. Galeni Pergameni libri aliquot Græci partim hactenus non visi, partim a mendis quibus scatebant innumeris ad vetustissimos codices repurgati et integritati suæ restituti, annotationibusque illustrati.* Basle, 1544, in 4to. These works he revised while in Italy, and reprinted on his return to England. His notes on Galen were copied into an edition of that author published at Lyons in 1551.—*Galeni liber de sanitate tuendâ.* Basle, 1549, in 12mo. Caius sent a commentary to this book to be printed at Basle in 1563, but it was never done.—*De Ephemerâ Britannicâ liber.* London, 1551, in 12mo. This was reprinted in 1721, in 8vo.—*Opera aliquot et versiones, videlicet: De medendi methodo libri duo: De Ephemerâ Britannicâ: Galenus de libris suis et librorum ordine libri duo: De ratione victus Hippocratis in morbis acutis: De placitis Hippocratis et Platonis.* Louvain, 1556, in 8vo. —*Galeni libri de ossibus, de ptyssana, &c.* Basle, 1557, in 8vo.—*De canibus Britannicis liber unus. De rariorum animalium et stirpium historia liber unus. De libris propriis liber unus.* London, 1570, in 12mo. The treatise, *De canibus Britannicis,* has been reprinted together with *Christiani Francisci Paullini cynographia curiosa, seu canis descriptio,* at Nuremberg, in 1685, in 4to., as well as among the *Rei venaticæ scriptores,* Leyden, 1728, in 4to.—*De Antiquitate Academiæ Cantabrigiensis libri duo,* London, 1568, in 8vo. and 1574, in 4to.—*Historia Cantabrigiensis Academiæ, ab urbe conditâ, duobus libris,* London, 1574, in 4to.—*De pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ, cum scriptione nova,* London, 1574, in 4to. Pitseus states that Caius composed numerous other works, that he corrected a corrupt edition of Celsus and added notes, and also that he wrote a treatise on the waters of Bath, entitled *De thermis Bathoniensibus.* A rumour that he had written something on the antiquities of Norwich seems to be without foundation. For a further account of some of these works, and the books which Caius left to the college library, the reader is referred to the *Cambridge Portfolio,* No. II.

doctor of medicine at Padua, was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge on revisiting his old house: we find also that in 1557 he was physician to Queen Mary.* It was at this period that he succeeded in obtaining a favour from his sovereign, which no doubt he had long coveted,—that of enlarging Gonville Hall, and of so far augmenting it by his property as to make it a regular college. It appears that he stood high in the favour of her majesty, and that he obtained from Philip and Mary, without much difficulty, a charter, which was not only one of foundation and incorporation, but also of confirmation, since the property of Gonville Hall was held only by royal license to possess it in mortmain, without having any letters patent to adduce in behalf of the right. The petition was addressed to the throne at the recommendation of the master and fellows; and full power was given by it to Dr. Caius not only to bestow property on the house, but also to frame a new set of statutes for its better government, and to give it the title of Gonville and Caius College. It was on the festival of the Annunciation in 1558 that the re-dedication of the college to the Virgin Mary took place; and it may therefore be looked on as the last of the houses in either University, (forming the majority in each institution,) for which we are indebted to the pious liberality of catholic times. The form of words used in the college at the present day on Dr. Caius's commemoration states that he bestowed on the society "the manors of Croxley at Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, and of Runcton and Burnham in Norfolk, for the increase of the stipend of

* He had been previously physician to Edward VI., and was afterwards physician to Queen Elizabeth.

the master and for the stipends of three fellows and twenty scholars;" as also that he gave "his lands and tenements in Caxton in Cambridgeshire for the charge of a common fire, the porter's stipend, and other uses: and lastly, for the enlarging and improving the site of the college he purchased four tenements of the master and fellows of Trinity College, called Ansel's, Houghton's, Talbot's, and Smith's, over against St. Michael's churchyard, whereon Dr. Legge's building now stands." Carter informs us that the value of the manor of Croxley was at that time £23. 1*s*. 7½*d*. per annum, and that it had formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's. Runcton manor had belonged, he further states, to the great monastery of Bury St. Edmund's, and was valued at £22. 5*s*. per annum; while that of Burnham, which had been held by the monastery at Wymondham, was valued at £6 per annum. Carter says he added the patronages of Holme and Hallington in Norfolk to that of Burnham; but that these three livings having been previously conveyed to Sir Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton and Say, high admiral of England, and Henry Herdsdon, of London, by King Edward VI., and Caius having obtained them by purchase from Queen Mary, the title to them was found defective, and the college has lost them.

The account of Dr. Caius's benefactions given by Fuller in his History of the University* is too quaint to be passed over. "He bestowed a five-fold favour," says that worthy writer, "on this his foundation. First, land to a great proportion, . . . the demesnes of Crokesly in Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire; Bincomb manor in

* Fuller, pp. 253, 254. Prickett and Wright's edition.

Dorsetshire (with the advowson of the parsonage), Rungton and Burnham's-Thorp in Norfolk; the manor of Swansly at Caxton in Cambridgeshire.

"Secondly, building. Adding a new court of his own charge, and therein three gates of remark: the gate of humility, low and little, opening into the street over against St. Michael's church. The gate of virtue, (one of the best pieces of architecture in England:) in the midst of the college. Thirdly, the gate of honour, leading to the schools. Thus the gates may read a good lecture of morality to such who go in and out thereat. He ordered also that no new windows be made in their college, new lights causing the decay of old structures.

"Thirdly, he bestowed on them cordial statutes (as I may call them) for the preserving of the college in good health; being so prudent and frugal, it must needs thrive (in its own defence) if but deserving the same; thence it is, this society hath always been on the purchasing hand (having a fair proportion annually deposited in stock), and indeed oweth its plenty under God unto its own providence, rather than the bounty of any eminent benefactor, the masters only excepted, who for so many successions have been bountiful unto it that the college (in a manner) may now prescribe for their benefaction.

"Fourthly, he gave it a new name, to be called Gonville and Caius College. But, as in the conjunction of two Roman consuls, Bibulus and Caius Julius Cæsar, the former was eclipsed by the lustre of the latter, so this his namesake Caius hath in some sort obscured his partner, carrying away the name of the college in common discourse.

"Lastly, he procured a coat of arms for the college,

to bear it empaled with that of Gonville. Indeed, they are better hieroglyphics than heraldry, fitter to be reported than blazoned, and betwixt both we dare adventure on them. Namely, in the field, *or*, bescattered with purple ears of amarinth, two serpents erected, *azure*, with their tails nowed or knotted together, upon a pedestal of marble (*vert*), having a branch of 'semper vivum' *proper* betwixt their heads, and a book, *sable*, with golden buttons, betwixt their bodies; wherein, not to descend to particulars, wisdom is designed in a stable posture by the embracing of learning, to attain to uncorrupted immortality, or, to take the words of the patent, 'ex prudentia, et literis, virtutis petra firmatis, immortalitas.'"

Dr. Caius, on completing his new foundation, placed the existing master of Gonville Hall, Thomas Bacon, B.D., at the head of the society: that gentleman, however, appears to have been deficient in firmness of character, for we find that the college annals style him as "Homo certe gravis, mitis, et amabilis, sed custos inutilis et negligens;"* and in 1559 Dr. Caius himself was made master of the college at the unanimous request of the fellows. In this office he remained, with the greatest honour to himself and advantage to the house over which he presided, until 1573, when he resigned in favour of Dr. Thomas Legge, a native of Norwich, who had been fellow of Trinity and Jesus Colleges, and afterwards regius professor of civil law in this University. During all this period, as we are informed by a fellow of the society,† Dr. Caius refused to accept any salary

* Annales, p. 30. See Cambridge Portfolio, No. II. p. 58.

† The author of the able paper on Dr. Caius in the Cambridge Portfolio, No. II. p. 58.

as master from the house of which he had been the founder, and, as we gather from various sources, was continually enriching the college with gifts of plate and valuable books. The latter part of the life of this eminent man was not free from the effects of petty persecution, which characterized the earlier portion of Elizabeth's reign, against those who had remained faithful to the religion of their ancestors. Dr. Caius was suspected of being better inclined to the catholic than to the reformed church by some, and by others was inconsistently accused of having no religious principles whatever. Though perhaps his mind, which was of no common stamp, may have raised him to a great degree above the influence of such minor troubles, yet since they came to their height in 1572, the year before his decease, and because they were embittered by their having originated with some fellows of his own college, it is not altogether improbable that they may have hastened the termination of so useful and honourable an existence.

Strype, in the *Life of Archbishop Parker*,* states that in December, 1565, there was brought before the archbishop a dispute between Dr. Caius and some fellows of his college. The founder and master had, as Strype says, in a movement of anger against three members of the foundation, named Dethick, Spencer, and Clerk, expelled them from the college for having infringed the statutes, and for having, as he considered, thereby committed perjury. They appealed to the archbishop of Canterbury, but their application could not be received on account of some informalities in the mode of drawing

* Book III. c. iv. p. 199, &c., London, 1711, folio. Strype is, on the whole, hostile to Caius.

it up. The prelate, however, perceiving that there had been a little hastiness on both sides, expressed his censure of the conduct of the fellows as well as the master, in a severer manner, however, for the latter than for the former. Dr. Caius, with great good sense and a desire for peace, submitted without delay to have the affair finally settled by His Grace of Canterbury, but the expelled fellows, with no small inconsistency, now refused to agree to this decision, and made a further appeal to Lord Burghley, chancellor of the University. They drew up a memorial against Dr. Caius, which was submitted by the chancellor to the archbishop, upon whom, as Strype asserts, some of the articles it contained made a deep impression, not only because they indicated one who was favourable to atheism, but who was altogether an atheist, "and besides badly disposed towards such as believed in the gospels." The archbishop told the chancellor that if such a charge as this could be proved, he should consider Dr. Caius "tanquam ethnicum et publicanum," and that he should be anxious to see another master of the college appointed in his stead. Strype observes that Caius, in order probably to excuse the inconsistency he had shown in matters of religion,* had let out casual observations which showed that he was not particularly attached to any form of religion; or else that his great aim was to conceal a secret inclination for catholicism. As a proof of the latter supposition he adduces the fact of Dr. Caius having kept by him a great number of vestments of the catholic clergy, sacred vessels, and other

* Pitseus gives it as his opinion that Dr. Caius had no very determinate ideas in religion, and observes that he was always of the same religion as the reigning monarch. *De Illust. Angl. Script.* p. 756.

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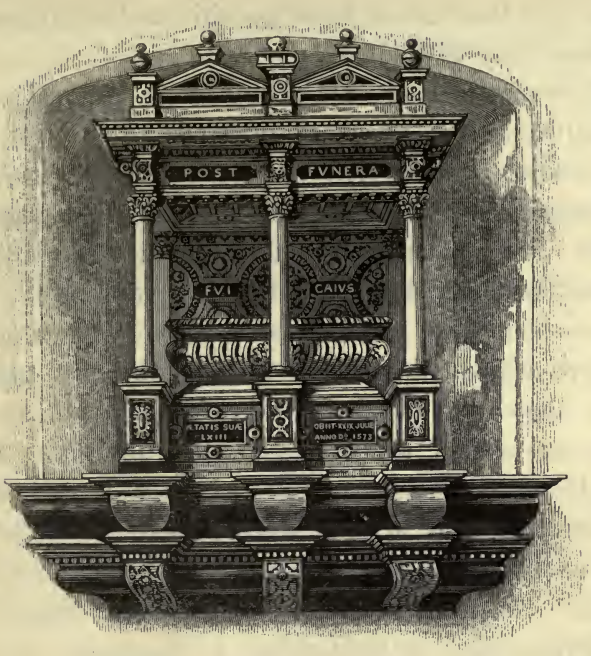
CAIUS COLLEGE

FROM THE STREET.



MONUMENT OF DR. CAIUS.

ornaments of the altar, in order to save the college the cost of buying them again if it should please the sovereign to change the established religion and revert to the ancient creed of the country. This circumstance was discovered in 1572, when, on a commission to that effect issued by Dr. Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, Dr. Byng, master of Clare Hall, and vice-chancellor of the University, ordered a search to be made at the lodge of the master of Caius, and found there a considerable dépôt of articles such as those above alluded to. During the short interval that occurred between his resigning the mastership to Dr. Legge and his death, he resided in the rooms over the Gate of Virtue and

Wisdom. He died in London, whither he had gone on business, July 29th, 1573.

The executors of Dr. Caius were ordered to lay out £100 in the purchase of lands to be settled on the college, and he left instructions in his will that his fellowships and scholarships should be appropriated to the diocese and city of Norwich. According to his will, his body was deposited in a vault made by his desire about two months before his decease, on the northern side of the chapel towards the east end, and under the altar of the Virgin Mary; but in 1637, when the chapel was enlarged, the tomb was placed high up in the northern wall, where it is now fixed.* The inscription is at once worthy of the man, and expressive of the dignified simplicity of his life: "Fui Caius." The words "*vivit post funera virtus*" run round the canopy of the tomb.

During the period that Dr. Caius was master of this college, Queen Elizabeth, with all her court, came to visit the University in 1564. Her majesty lodged at King's College, and her maids of honour and physicians at Caius College. About this period, too, Caius obtained from the crown a privilege for his college of taking every year the bodies of two malefactors for purposes of dissection, and without any control; and he left the annual sum of £1. 8*s.* 6*d.* for the expenses of their dissection. Whether this privilege was ever acted on to any great extent is very doubtful. Dr. Caius, and Dr. Perne,

* When his vault was opened in 1719, the remains of this eminent man were found in an unusually good state of preservation, and, according to a college tradition, a picture was taken of the body at that period, which is now in the combination-room.

master of Peterhouse, were the only two heads of houses not ejected at the accession of Elizabeth. Dr. Caius probably owed this favour to the powerful friends he had about the court. The work which he has left on the History and Antiquity of the University is full of valuable information, to which Fuller and later historians have been under considerable obligations.

A contemporary of Dr. Caius, and a benefactor to this college, of which he was fellow and president, was Dr. Thomas Wendie, or Wendy, who, like the founder, had the honour of being one of the physicians of the crown under Henry VIII. and the three succeeding monarchs. He was one of the visitors of the University under Edward VI. and also under Queen Elizabeth. He left funds for founding a fellowship, and his name shed much lustre on the society as long as he lived. Another benefactor to the house was also a contemporary and friend of Caius and Wendie, Dr. Legge, who succeeded the former in the government of the college. At his death he bequeathed property for building the eastern side of the court in front of St. Michael's Church, or the portion of the college visible in Trinity Street.

A lady, named Frankland, whose parents had already founded four scholarships in this college, gave to the society, soon after this period, several houses in London, besides plate, and £1600 in ready money, a large sum in those days. With this a landed estate in Cambridgeshire was purchased, and the income arising from it was devoted to the maintenance of six fellows, twelve scholars, a Hebrew lecturer, and a chaplain. Dr. Branthwait, a fellow of Emmanuel College, and one of the translators

of the Bible, succeeded Dr. Legge in the mastership. At his death, in 1618, he left a valuable library to the society; and, three years after, his executor conveyed to it some landed property at Wigenhall in Norfolk, then worth £26. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, for founding four scholarships and for other minor purposes.

While Dr. Branthwait was master, the senior fellow of the college, Stephen Perse, M.D., a man of singular munificence, died in 1615, and bequeathed £5000 to the house for various purposes. With this handsome legacy the college purchased the manor of Fratinghall in Bassingbourn in the county of Cambridge, then the property of Sir Thomas Bendish. According to the donor's will there was founded with this money the Free School in Free School Lane, situated on the ground reserved to Gonville Hall, after the transferring of that society from its original to its new situation. A school-house was built large enough to hold a hundred boys, and to accommodate a master and usher.* Adjoining the school-house were erected out of the same money the six almshouses which still bear Perse's name. In the college itself six scholarships were founded, with preference to youths educated at the Free School, and six fellowships with preference to the scholars. Dr. Perse left a further sum of £500 for building the northern side of the court towards Trinity Street, adjoining the edifice erected by Dr. Legge's bequest. This munificent benefactor was buried in the college chapel, where there is a large monument erected to his memory. Dr. Gostlin, who was next

* When the splendid collections of Lord Fitzwilliam were left to the University, an arrangement was made with Caius College for placing them in the school-house until the museum should be built.

master after Branthwait, and regius professor of physic in this University, left at his death houses and money for founding four scholarships; and shortly after Mr. Matthew Stokys, senior fellow, who died in 1635, bequeathed to the college the rectories of Dilham and Horning in Norfolk, as we learn from Carter (p. 125), though it does not appear that the society are now in possession of them, for maintaining three scholars.

About this period, 1634, as Fuller informs us, the college consisted of "one master, twenty-five fellows, one chaplain, sixty-nine scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being two hundred and nine,"—an increase of a hundred and forty-seven, as the annotators of that historian remark, since the time of Dr. Caius. The troubles of the middle of the seventeenth century came heavily upon this college. The master, Dr. Batchcroft, who had been elected in the same year in which Charles I. ascended the throne, was subjected to the sequestration of much of his property before 1643, and is believed to have also had his salary as master placed under sequestration until 1649, when he was finally dispossessed of it by the Parliament. At the same period the following fellows of the house, some of whom were men of much distinction in the literary and scientific world, were also ejected: — Salter, M.A., Richard London, M.A., Francis Marsh, M.A., Richard Watson, M.A., Robert Sherringham, M.A., Charles Scarborough, M.A., — Pickarell, M.A., Anthony Hallyburton, M.A., — Colebrand, M.A., and — Buxton, M.A. Dr. William Dell, who had been a fellow of Emmanuel College, and had afterwards served as a chaplain in the

parliamentarian forces, was appointed master in the room of Dr. Batchcroft; but, as Carter states, he either died or resigned before the Restoration in 1660. The rightful owner, according to the same authority, was restored in that year, but almost immediately resigned, and retired to his native county, Suffolk, where his death ensued two years after. "He died," adds Carter, p. 136, "very rich, and designed to have made the college his heir, if it had not been for his ill-treatment by some of the fellows, and his ejectment from the mastership; but, as it was, he left them a small estate of £9 a year." * In 1704, when Queen Anne visited the University, she bestowed the honour of knighthood on John Ellis, M.D., then master of Caius and vice-chancellor. He was a man of independent property, and died possessed of a good estate at Swaffham Priors, in the county of Cambridge. Four years after, J. Mickleburgh, M.A., professor of chemistry, left property for the founding of a chemical scholarship, which is now worth £20 a year, and has been held by several distinguished men. Sir John Ellis was succeeded in the mastership by Dr. Gooche, afterwards bishop of Bristol, and successively translated to the sees of Norwich and Ely. The next master, Sir James Burrough, master from 1759 to 1766, was one of the ablest architects of his day: after his designs the Senate House, the fellows' building at St. Peter's College, Clare Hall chapel, the front of Emmanuel College, and the front of the master's lodge in Trinity College, were erected. However the question, whether the style of architecture adopted in these buildings be suitable to edifices of a collegiate nature,

* He was buried at Wangford in Suffolk.

may be decided, it cannot be denied that the Senate House is sufficient to show that Sir James's taste was of the purest kind, this building being one of the best that were erected in England at that date, and one of the principal ornaments of the University. Previous to this period the foundation of the college had been augmented by the addition of three fellowships, by the liberality of Mr. Wortley, and of four valuable medical studentships founded by Mr. Tancred, who left similar tokens of munificence for divinity and law students to Christ's College in this University, and to Lincoln's Inn.*

Other benefactors of this society are commemorated in the college annals and in Carter's History of the University. Among them should not be omitted to be noticed Archbishop Parker, who left funds for the support of a medical scholar, with rooms rent free, to be appointed by the primate, or else by the chapter of Canterbury; Sir Christopher Haydon, of Baconthorpe in Norfolk, who gave the advowson of the rectory of Pasley in that county; Dr. William Harvey; Sir William Paston Knight; Dr. Gostlin, great nephew of the master of that name, who augmented the value of the four scholarships founded by his relative, and at his decease bequeathed to the college the advowson of Hetherset in Norfolk; † John Cosyn, bishop of Durham, and master of Peterhouse, who founded three scholar-

* The present annual worth of these studentships is £113. 8*s*. each. The electors are the masters of Caius and Christ's Colleges, the president of the College of Physicians, the treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, the master of the Charter House, and the governors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals.

† Carter, p. 126.

ships; the Rev. William Peters, fellow of the college, who gave an exhibition; Robert Mosse, D.D., dean of Ely; and in 1832, John Sayer, Esq., formerly fellow of the college, who founded two scholarships of £ 52. 10*s.* each in favour of students from Harrow School.

Buildings.—We have no remains of Gonville Hall of sufficient importance to enable us to form any notion of what the character of that edifice was. It stood where the inner court of the college now exists, and occupied the same ground; but the new facings in the Italian style, erected during the last century, have entirely removed all traces of the primitive edifice. This is not the case with the portion of the college erected by the second founder, Caius, all of whose work remains intact, and from the precise date, cost, and other circumstances connected with the building of it, being authentically recorded, is of peculiar value to the architectural examiner. A full account of the foundation and erection of this part of the college is preserved in the "Annales" possessed by the society, and is reprinted in the eighth number of the Cambridge Portfolio. The following are some of the more important particulars to be derived from these sources. Dr. Caius erected the southern court towards the Senate House, and built three gates, one called the Gate of Humility, fronting St. Michael's Church; the second, the Gate of Virtue and Wisdom, on the eastern side of his court; and the third, the Gate of Honour, leading, on the southern side of the same court, to the public schools. The principal gate of the three is the second, and its foundation is thus narrated in the Annales:

"On the Sabbath, the 5th of May, in the year of our

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INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL CAIUS COLLEGE.

VIEW THROUGH THE GATE OF VIRTUE.

Lord 1565, at ten in the morning, after offering up prayers to God that our college might enjoy both a prosperous commencement and eventual success, and that all its members might prove men of integrity, lovers of literature, serviceable to the state, and fearing God, we laid the first and sacred stone of the foundation," &c.

This stone bore the following inscription:

IO. CAIVS
POSVIT
SAPIENTIÆ,
ANNO 1565.
MENSE MAIO.

Complimentary verses were composed on the occasion by two members of the house, Thomas Hatcher, M.A., and Abraham Hartwell, B.A., and the works of this and the other portions of the new buildings proceeded rapidly under the personal inspection of the generous founder. The architect is said to have been John of Padua; though there is some reason for believing that Theodore Have of Cleves was partly concerned in it. The Gate of Humility was built at the same period; that of Honour much later, indeed not till the year following the decease of Dr. Caius. The account of this is thus handed down to us in the College Annals:

"In the year 1574 the gate that is called the Gate of Honour and opens to the public schools was built of squared and hard stone, curiously worked to the exact model and pattern which Dr. Caius in his lifetime had dictated to the architect. And on the top is put a weathercock made in the shape of a serpent and dove, the expence of which amounted to £128. 9*s*. 8*d*. That tower also with a staircase that leads from the chapel to the treasury was finished, to wit, by the addition of the upper part; as before that the erection was only as high as the bottom of the tiling: and on its top was placed a weathercock of the figure of Mercury." This Caius wished to be called from its situation the Sacred Tower. . . . "In Dr. Caius' court a pillar was erected, and a stone (hexacontaedron tot solariis decoratum) of

exquisite and wonderful workmanship, bearing sixty dials (horologia), placed upon it, framed by Theodore Have of Cleves, an excellent artist and celebrated professor of architecture, and adorned with the arms of those gentlemen who were at that time resident in the college, and given by him to the college as a memorial of his good wishes towards it. On the top of this stone a weathercock was put up, made after the likeness of Pegasus." *

* The *Annales* give the following curious table of the expenses of Dr. Caius's buildings:

"A table summarie of all the expences of our founder's, Mr. Doctor Caius, buyldinge from the feste of Ester, 1564, untill the nativitie of St. John Baptist, 1573.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, for trees bought of Sir Henrie Cromwell out of Warboys and Ramsey Woods, in number 510	66	8	0
Item, for hewing, marking, felling, lopping, squaring, drawing, and carriage by land and water from thens to Cambridge	46	4	8
Item, Rothesey and his men for their worke by daye from Midsomer 1566 until Midsomer 1573 .	123	6	3
Item, for boardes bought and brought into the colledge	29	15	10
Item, for staying tymber hurdles, lathes, lyne, cordes, and nayles	31	16	6
Item, for Ramsey stone, free and ragge, culling, and carriage by land and water	254	19	8
Item, for freestone from Rynge Clyffe and Wolden, digging, and carriage parte by lande, parte by water	101	19	2
Item, for whyte stone from Haslingfeld and Barrington, digging and carriage	92	3	5
Item, for stone from Barnewell, digging and carriage	6	5	2
Item, for lyme from Reche Hinton and otherwhere	54	10	1
Item, for sande and claye, by Barnes, Thomson, and others	11	6	6
Item, for iron worke for windowes, dores, &c. .	24	8	10

The names of "Humility," "Virtue and Wisdom" and "Honour," given to these gates by Dr. Caius, are expressly stated, in the accounts of the time and in all subsequent histories of the college, to have been designed to convey a practical lesson in morality to all passing under them, commencing from the easternmost by St. Michael's Church. The architectural character of these gateways, and of the other buildings erected by Dr. Caius, is that of the Italianized Gothic, universally adopted in England at the period of their foundation; and they constitute remarkably good specimens of that style. The Gate of Honour, which is the most ornamented and the most carefully finished of the three, has its two stories of the Italianized Ionic and Corinthian orders, while the arch of the doorway is of the debased Tudor style with classic mouldings, and the whole is surmounted by a solid cupola of much earlier character, though of course of the same date. This little gate, the workmanship of which is peculiarly good, forms,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for leade, and to the plomer for casting and laying it	46	15	7
Item, to free masons from Michaelmas 1564 untill Midsomer 1573	337	11	7
Item, to the carver	7	4	11
Item, to roughe masons	97	8	2
Item, to laborers	219	8	5
Item, to slatters for slatte, tyle, and the workmanshippe	161	8	6
The hole some of all their expences ordinarie and extraordinarie	1834	4	2

Besyde the expence omytted by neglygence, and expences also yet to come for the perfection of the buyldynge of the college and pavynge of the courts of the same."

In this document the distinction between free masons and roughe masons and laborers will not escape the notice of the antiquary.

with the fountain in the Great Court of Trinity College, the best example of the Elizabethan, or Renaissance, style which the University possesses; but, notwithstanding the highly picturesque effect produced by the ivy which mantles over its summit, it is much to be regretted that, whether from atmospheric effects, or from wanton injury, the progress of decay is only too evident in all its parts. The Gate of Virtue and Wisdom is much larger and plainer, but of good workmanship and in much better preservation. The curious column with the sun-dials of Theodore Have had ceased to adorn the centre of the court long beyond the memory of the present age; but, though the addition of such a monument would be as effective here as it is at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the general appearance of this part of Caius College is not inferior in scholastic character to that of any court in the University.

The buildings erected by Dr. Legge's and Dr. Perse's bequests retain the distinguishing features of the period when they were founded, but are not remarkable further than as forming part of what is called Tree Court, the retired and collegiate appearance of which strikes every visitor. The chapel has been rebuilt since the time of Dr. Caius, and has been decorated in the style of the latter part of the seventeenth century. Among several other mural monuments which it contains, that of Dr. Caius near the altar on the north wall is the most remarkable. The sarcophagus lies under a canopy supported by Corinthian columns, and bears the simple inscription,

FVI CAIUS.

On the frieze of the canopy are the words

VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS.

And underneath is the legend

Ætatis suæ LXIII. obt. XXIX Julii, A.D. 1573.

The tomb of Dr. Perse also adorns this chapel, which possesses the remains of many of the greatest men of the college, and in the ante-chapel a fine brass has been placed in memory of the late master, Dr. Davy. The hall is a capacious room of the same date as the facings of Gonville Court, and, like the combination-room, is at once simple and elegant. The courteous hospitality which is so constantly exercised in these apartments is sure to perpetuate their features in the recollection of numberless sons of Alma Mater.* The master's lodge is the well arranged residence of a private gentleman, but possesses no architectural features worthy of notice. The gardens of the college, though small, are tastefully arranged, and add much to the general effect of the whole.

EMINENT MEN.—Of the list that belongs under this head to Gonville Hall the most illustrious were, in addition to those already mentioned, Dr. Colton, archbishop of Armagh; John de Ufford; Walter de Aveden, known in his day as an astronomer; John Skyppe, bishop of Hereford in 1539, and one of the compilers of the Liturgy; Mr. George Estey, fellow of the hall, and afterwards minister of St. Mary's at Bury St. Edmund's. It was under his tuition that one of the greatest men of the new society, William Harvey, was entered on the

* The butteries of Caius College, their well-stored cellars and cupboards, and the ever-ready attention of their worthy "promus," cannot be unknown to any one who has been at Cambridge during the last quarter of a century.

boards. Other eminent physicians were, Dr. Francis Glisson, a fellow of Caius College during the lifetime of Harvey, and afterwards regius professor of physic in the University, and president of the College of Physicians; Sir Charles Scarborough, M.D., a fellow of the house, and an ejected loyalist, an eminent mathematician and anatomist; he assisted Harvey in the compilation of his work *De Generatione*. Dr. Wendie in the time of Caius, Dr. Perse at a subsequent period, and Dr. Gostlin, the master, all physicians of high distinction, have been noticed before.

The distinction of this college has not depended upon its physicians alone: it has also produced two of the most eminent divines of whom the University can boast, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and Dr. Samuel Clarke. Dr. Jeremy Collier is another divine whose name confers great honour on Caius College. To complete the list of eminent divines belonging to this college we may add the names of Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, 1594; Francis White, bishop of Ely, 1631; John Cosyn, bishop of Durham, 1660; William Lucy, bishop of St. David's, 1660; Francis Marsh, archbishop of Dublin, 1667; John Harstrong, bishop of Ossory, 1693; Thomas Gooche, bishop of Ely, 1747; Edmund Keene, bishop of Chester, 1752; Dr. W. Watts, archdeacon of Wells, editor of Matthew Paris and an assistant of Sir H. Spelman in his Glossary; Dr. Robert Sherringham, fellow, an eminent antiquary and orientalist; Henry Wharton, the antiquary; Richard Watson, master of Perse's school; Sir William le Neve, clarencieux king at arms; Richard Parker, formerly fellow, and author of the *Skeletos Cantabrigiæ;* Sir H. Chauncy, author of the *Antiquities of Hertford-*

shire; Dr. Blomefield, author of the *Topographical History of Norfolk;* and Mr. Hare, whose valuable collections of University records and muniments are of the greatest interest and authority. The celebrated Dutch critic and scholar, James Grüter, studied for some time at this college, being admitted in 1577.

In later times, the scientific character of this society, both in the exact and in the applied sciences, as well as in the medical profession, has been maintained with an uninterrupted flow of success rarely enjoyed by any college. The great name of Dr. Wollaston in the physico-mathematical sciences, and that of the late Professor Woodhouse in the astronomical and mathematical branches of knowledge, need only to be mentioned along with that of Dr. Brinkley, bishop of Cloyne, to justify what has been said on this subject.

The livings in the gift of this society are, the rectories of—Beauchampton, Bucks; Bratton Fleming, Devon; Bincombe, and Broadway, Dorset; Ashdon, Essex; Blofield, Denver, Foulden vicarage, Oxburgh, Hetherset, and Hockwold rectories, Wilton vicarage, Kirsted rectory, Mattishall vicarage, Pasley, Melton St. Mary, St. Michael Coslany at Norwich, St. Clement's on the Bridge at Norwich, Long Stratton, Weeting All Saints, Weeting St. Mary, and Wheatacre All Saints rectories, in the county of Norfolk; Mutford vicarage, and Barnaby and Lavenham rectories, in the county of Suffolk. Carter mentions the united rectories of Rungton Holme and Wallington in Norfolk, and Melton Flotman in Norfolk, as being in his time in the patronage of this college.

J. A. Fell

J. Le Keux

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

FROM THE STREET

PART OF THE OLD COURT.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

One of the first colleges which meets our eye in entering Cambridge from the London road is Pembroke. It is one of the oldest and most venerable buildings in the University. Mary, countess of Pembroke, daughter of the earl of St. Paul, was the third wife of Audomer or Aylmer de Valencia, the last of his name who bore the title of earl of Pembroke. He had served with distinction in the Scottish wars of Edward I., and enjoyed so far that monarch's confidence, that, just before his death, he charged him to keep away from his weak son, Edward II., his insidious favourite, Piers de Gaveston. It is therefore no wonder if he became obnoxious to Gaveston, who,

from something characteristic in his appearance, was accustomed to call him *Joseph the Jew.* Yet, although he was one of the most active of the insurgent barons, and assisted at the siege of Scarborough Castle, the surrender of which led to Gaveston's death, he afterwards changed sides, and was one of the lords who sat in judgment on the patriotic earl of Lancaster. Some of the old writers represent the untimely end of the earl of Pembroke as a judgment for the part he acted on this occasion; he attended Queen Isabel into France, where he was murdered on the twenty-seventh of June, 1323.

His young widow, overcome with grief, retired from the world, and devoted herself to a religious life, expending her fortune on pious objects. Her first great foundation was Denny Abbey, near Cambridge, in which, after having richly endowed it, she placed a society of nuns, whom she had removed from Waterbeach. While occupied with this work, she had already conceived the idea of founding a college in the University, the fellows of which, as she enjoined, were to visit the nuns and give them ghostly counsel on just occasion; who, as Fuller quaintly observes, "may be presumed (having not only a fair invitation, but a full injunction,) that they were not wanting both in their courteous and consciencious addresses unto them."* With a view to her collegiate foundation, she purchased (in 1343) of Henry Stanton, a messuage without Trumpington Gate; and soon afterwards she obtained from the king (Edward III.) a license to found a college, to which she gave the name of the Hall of Mary de Valencia. King Edward's license is dated in 1347. To enlarge the site, she was afterwards

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 93.

obliged to purchase a house belonging to the University, and therefore called University Hostle, a building of great antiquity; and she obtained in the same manner three "places," known as Knapton's Place, Bolton's Place, and Cousins' Place. The full intentions of the foundress can only be guessed from circumstances; for although twenty-four fellows and six scholars are mentioned in the charter of incorporation, she only founded six fellowships and two scholarships.

The hall or college of Mary de Valencia was soon enriched by various benefactions. Ralph Stratford, Michael Northbrook, and Simon Sudbury, three successive bishops of London, gave to the college the vicarages of Saxthorp in Norfolk, Tilney in the same county, and Waresley in Huntingdonshire.

The greatest benefactor to the college was King Henry VI., who is considered as its second founder. He conferred upon it the vicarage and manor of Soham in Cambridgeshire, the priory and rectory of Linton, and the chapel of St. Margaret at Isleham; and he is said to have made its revenues three times as great as he found them. The celebrated Bishop Story added to the king's benefactions, gifts of lands in Long Stanton and Haslingford, and was followed by a numerous list of munificent benefactors, most of whom had been fellows of the college; among whom may be named the two brothers, Gerrard and Nicholas Skipwith, Dr. William Atkinson, Sir William Hussey (lord chief justice), Bishop Booth, Roger Lestrange, William Smart (alderman of Ipswich), Jane Coxe (widow of Richard Coxe, bishop of Ely), &c. Laurence Bothe, archbishop of York in 1476, and lord chancellor of England, gave to

Pembroke Hall all the tenements between the college and the church of St. Botolph, including the two hostles of St. Botolph and St. Thomas, with the patronage of Orton Waterville in Huntingdonshire. Since the foundation of the college the number of fellowships has been increased to fourteen, of which one was founded by Archbishop Grindall, and two by Lancelot Andrews. There are also two bye-fellowships.

Few colleges can boast of so great a number of eminent and influential men among its masters as Pembroke. The first master, Robert de Thorpe, was lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the thirtieth year of the reign of Edward III., and, after holding that office thirteen years, he was made, in 1371, lord chancellor of England. He conferred many benefits on the University of Cambridge, and it was he who began the erection of the Public Schools. The seventh master, Lawrence Bothe, who was elected in 1450, was likewise lord chancellor of England, as well as lord privy seal, and died archbishop of York in 1480. His successor in the mastership of the college and in the archbishopric of York, Thomas Rotheram, was likewise lord privy seal and lord chancellor, besides being papal legate and secretary successively to four kings. The eleventh master (elected in 1507) was Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, lord privy seal, and founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Bishop Fox was succeeded as master by Robert Shorton, chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey. The fifteenth master was Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, who perished at the stake in the reign of Queen Mary. When he was deprived, the mastership was given to a zealous papist, John Young, fellow of St.

John's College, and said to have been, before the dissolution of the monasteries, a monk of Ramsey. On the accession of Elizabeth, Young was turned out of his mastership, and committed to prison, where he died in 1579: the mastership of the college was given, in the first place, to the celebrated Edmund Grindall, who had been chaplain first to Ridley and then to King Henry VI., and who was made, by Queen Elizabeth, archbishop of Canterbury. The mastership of Pembroke College was next held in succession by the three bishops, Hutton, Whitgift, and Young, the latter being succeeded by a celebrated divine, William Fulke. He was followed by Lancelot Andrews, who was succeeded by Archbishop Harsnett. Among the later masters, besides several bishops, we may mention the names of Richard Vines and Sydrach Symson, eminent preachers and writers during the interregnum, and the mathematician, Roger Long.

It would appear that, even before the benefactions of Henry VI., Pembroke College held a high place in the University. In King Henry's charter it is termed "a famous and eminent and most precious college, which shines and has ever shone (as we have been certainly informed) wonderfully among all the places of the University, (notabile et insigne et quam pretiosum collegium, quod inter omnia loca Universitatis (prout certitudinaliter informamur) mirabiliter splendit et semper resplenduit)." When Elizabeth visited the University in 1566, this college, the buildings of which had probably undergone little change since the time of its foundress, attracted her attention by its venerable air of antiquity, and she is said to have exclaimed in Latin, on passing it, "O

domus antiqua et religiosa!"—"O ancient and religious house!" In the map which accompanies some copies of Dr. Caius's History of the University (A. D. 1574), the college appears as consisting simply of a square court, surrounded entirely with buildings. In Fuller's map, 1634, there are indications of buildings behind, forming what is now the second court. The original chapel formed the north side of the first court; but, being found small and inconvenient, a new chapel was erected soon after the Restoration by Bishop Wren, after a design by his brother, the famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of four thousand pounds. This chapel was dedicated in 1665, and forms a small third court. The founder gave the manor of Hardwicke to the college, to keep his chapel in repair. The old chapel was transformed into a library room. The buildings of the college are now, from their antiquity, very incommodious, and will probably, before many years are passed by, give place to a new edifice. The front received a new facing of stone, about the year 1720.

The old chapel of the college had suffered much from the iconoclastic zeal of the parliamentary reformers in 1643, who state, on the 26th of December, "In the presence of the fellows, Mr. Weedon, Mr. Mapletoft, Mr. Sterne, Mr. Quarles, and Dr. Felton, we brake down 10 cherubims, and destroyed 80 superstitious pictures." It is probable that the dilapidation caused by this outrage rendered a new chapel necessary: the feelings which led to Bishop Wren's munificent foundation will be best described in an extract from his will.

"After my funerals my next care and will is, that my debts whatsoever shall reasonably appear such (for very few I thank

God they are that I can remember now remaining, a bond for £500 to my da. Ann excepted) shall out of hand be discharged and paid all: but above all blessed evermore be God's holy name for it, that whereas I had bound myself by a secret promise in my prison unto the Almighty, that if ever it should please him to restore my antient estate unto me, I would return unto him by some holy and pious employment, that summe and more, which by way of his gracious providence was unexpectedly conveyed in unto me during my 18 years captivity in the Tower of London, (by the way of a most charitable relief for the preserving of me and mine from an extreme necessity,) from sundry noble and truly pious christians, some of them not yet knowen unto me as concerning this, but the good Lord will surely hear my prayers and reward them all. I have already, by God's blessing, survived to assure unto the m^r and fellowes of that antient religious college of Mary de Valence, countesse of Pembroke, commonly called Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, in which out of the bounty of that holy lady the foundress I was (under my most sacred lord and spiritual father, Lancelot, late lord bp. of Winton) cheifly maintained at my academical studies from 1601 to 1625, the manour of Hardwick in the county of Cambridge, which by this my will I ordain to be as a yearly revenue for that new chapel at Pembroke Hall, built also by me for their daily service of Almighty God in it, not much distant in scite, and in sort no way inferior unto, if not someway surpassing the model and form of that neighbouring chapel, which by the blessing of God upon my meditations with sundry noble and pious friends and benefactors, I did obtain to be built, and which, at my humble suit to the lord bp. of Ely, my next predecessor, was, in 1632, dedicated unto God's service in St. Peter's College (whereof I was then the unworthy poor master), upon 17 of March, on which very day God of a suddain did most strangly free me from a long imprisonment out of the Tower of London, Anno 1659.

"Now of this new chapel, having purposely caused the east

end to be so raysed, as that under the holy table there is a vault strongly enclosed, my will is that, if God so please, it shall be for myne owne sepulture, and for the interring of the succeeding masters of the said college, if they shall have a mind thereto; and of other special benefactors, who having procured to the college above the value of an £100 shall desire to have their bodies laid there; as also of all such of mine own children now living, and of all the males in a right line descending from any of them, as shall at any time hereafter (defraying the necessary charges thereto requisite, that no detriment at all doe at any time befall the college) crave the founders privelege to be therein interred. And to this end, whereas I myself with my good friend and trustee, Sir George Cony, late of Gray's Inn, kn^{t}, did convey unto Mart^{n} Frank and Edward Sterne (both then fellows of Pembroke Halle) and unto their heires and assigns for ever, all that my foresaid manour and lands in Hardwick, to be held by them to the uses in the said conveyance expressed, see that God having since then taken away both my trustees, I have procured the heir of the survivour of them by his deed sufficient in law to enfeoffe the present masters D^{r}. Robert Mapletoft of Pembroke Halle, and D^{r}. Joseph Beaumont of Peter House, and D^{r}. Edmund Baldero of Jesus College, in the said manour and lands. My will now therefore is, that as often as any one of the said masters shall in any wise cease to be master of that college respectively, then he that succeedeth into that mastership shall within a week, if possibly it may be done so soon, after his admission be taken in and by a new enfeofment which the other 2 masters at the request of the fellows of Pembroke Hall shall be obliged to make, be conjoyned unto them, and so again '*toties quoties*' at all times hereafter, and that these 3 masters from time to time shall hold the said manor and lands in such a condition and manner and to such pious uses, principally for the benefit and service of this new chapel, as by a codicil to be annexed to my will shall be more at large expressed by me, if God permit.

"Further I doe also give and bequeath unto the m^{r} and

Bell J. Le Keux

THE HALL PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

PORTION OF THE HALL.

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fellows of Pembroke Hall, and unto the m^r and fellows of Jesus College, all the furniture in every kind that now doth belong unto mine own chapel, or that at the time of my decease shall be found to belong unto it, as being parcells all dedicated formerly by me in the holy use thereof only for the service of God: and therefore as long as they shall well serve for it, not to be applied to any other secular use. The inventory of the several parcells whereof, together with that disposal of the same, which my mind and will is should be observed between those 2 colleges, shall also be annexed hereunto by a codicil. Σὺν Θεῷ."

Pembroke College has preserved two interesting memorials of its foundress and of one of its benefactors. Among the college plate there is a cup of silver gilt, which was presented by Mary de Valencia, countess of Pembroke, and which is still brought forth on festival

days. Around the bowl is the following inscription in Gothic characters:

> "Sayn Denes y^{t} es me dere,
> For hes lof drenk and mak gud cher."

About the stalk which supports the bowl are the following words: "M. V." (*i. e.* Mary de Valencia) "God help at ned." The other memorial to which we allude is also a cup of silver gilt, with a cover, given by Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, and has the following inscription:

> "Thomas Langton Winton. Episcopus, Aulæ Pembrochianæ olim socius, dedit hanc tassiam coopertam eidem Aulæ. 1497.
> Qui alienaret, anathema sit!"

Buildings.—The front of Pembroke College or Hall (for it has both names) is on the east side of Trumpington Street, nearly opposite St. Peter's College. The gateway leads into the first or old court, a quadrangular area of about ninety-five feet by fifty-five. On the north side of this court is the library; on the east, the hall separates it from the second court, which is of nearly the same size, and is entered by the passage between the hall and the butteries. To the south of the old court, the chapel with the lodge and cloisters form another small court.

The library, as we have already observed, was the old chapel; it is tolerably rich in books, and contains a few manuscripts. Over the entrance is a tabular inscription, which belonged to the chapel.

The hall, which contains some ancient carved wainscoting, is about forty-two feet long by twenty-seven, and contains several portraits, including those of the

foundress, of the martyrs Ridley and Bradford, and of Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely. In the combination-room, adjoining to the hall, are portraits of Spenser the poet, a copy by Wilson; of Archbishop Grindall, on wood; of Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely; of Dr. Roger Long, by B. Wilson; and of William Pitt, when eighteen years of age, a full length by Haslow. The master's lodge contains also a portrait of Gray the poet, with one or two other interesting paintings.

The chapel is a good building, of the Corinthian order, in Wren's general style, but ill-assorted with the rest of the college. The interior is about fifty-four feet long by twenty-four, and upwards of thirty feet high. Over the altar is a painting of the Burial of Christ, by Barroccio. In a vault at the east end is deposited the body of its founder, Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, which was brought here on his death in 1667, and enclosed in a stone coffin.

The lodge is situated at the south end of the hall, and is so much concealed by the buildings as to be rendered extremely gloomy in the interior. It and the adjoining gardens still preserve some memorials of the mastership of Roger Long, who was Lowndean professor of astronomy. Carter,* who wrote when Long was master, speaking of the Hall, says that it "hath several good apartments, some of which are stock'd with musical, and others with mathematical instruments; and in a ground room he hath a printing press with the apparatus belonging thereto, wherein he is printing his astronomical works. But the chief beauty of this lodge is (in my opinion) the gardens, and therein the water-

* Carter's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 77.

works, contrived by the present master, (and here let me tell you, he is a very great mechanic,) which supplies a beautiful and large bason in the middle of the garden, and wherein he often diverts himself in a machine of his own contrivance, to go with the foot as he rides therein. The fellows' garden is a large spot of ground, wherein is a good bowling-green; but what it is chiefly noted for is a long and fine gravel-walk, at the foot of a south wall, which is counted one of the warmest winter walks in the University. There are besides several other gardens, belonging to the apartments of particular fellows, in one of which is another small and simple, yet well contrived water-work, which is continually supplying a large cold-bath with fresh water; the over-pluss of which runs through the second court, and so into the King's Ditch."

But the most remarkable work of Dr. Long is contained in a detached brick building at the north-east corner of the inner court. It is a hollow sphere, eighteen feet in diameter, constructed by himself and an ingenious tin-plate worker of Cambridge named Jonathan Munns, to represent the appearance, relative situation, and motions of the heavenly bodies. It is entered by steps over the south pole, and thirty persons may be conveniently seated in the interior.

Eminent Men.—Pembroke College was in former times so celebrated from the numerous bishops who owed their education to it, that it frequently went by the name of *collegium episcopale*, the episcopal college. Carter enumerates thirty-three bishops and archbishops who had been masters, fellows, or students of the college, previous to the close of the seventeenth century: William de Bottlesham, made bishop of Rochester in 1386;

William Lyndwood, bishop of St. David's in 1434; John Langton, bishop of the same see in 1446; Lawrence Bothe, archbishop of York in 1476; Edward Story, bishop of Chichester in 1478; Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York in 1480; Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester in 1493; William Smith, bishop of Lincoln in 1495; Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester in 1500; Roger Leybourne, bishop of Carlisle in 1504; Charles Booth, bishop of Hereford in 1516; Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London in 1550; John Christopherson, bishop of Chichester in 1557; Richard Cheyney, bishop of Bristol in 1562; Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury in 1575; John Young, bishop of Rochester in 1577; John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury in 1583; Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York in 1594; Anthony Watson, bishop of Chichester in 1596; Thomas Dove, bishop of Peterborough in 1600; John Bridges, bishop of Oxford in 1603; Roger Dodd, bishop of Meath (Ireland) in 1605; Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester in 1618; Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely in 1618; Samuel Harsnett, archbishop of York in 1628; Randolph Barlow, archbishop of Tuam (Ireland) in 1629; Theophilus Field, bishop of Hereford in 1635; George Cooke, bishop of Bristol in 1636; Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely in 1638; Ralph Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter in 1642; Samuel Pullen, bishop of Tuam (Ireland) in 1660; Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely in 1667; and John Hall, bishop of Bristol in 1691.

Of the bishops above enumerated, William Lyndwood is well known as the author of the 'Provinciale;' and several of the others are names of great celebrity for their piety or learning, or for their eminence as statesmen. William de Bottlesham (confessor to Richard II.) was

famous as a preacher. Among other divines and theological writers of this college, we may mention John Rogers, the translator of the Bible; William Turner, physician to the Protector Somerset, and dean of Wells, who wrote against the Romish church; Dr. Fulke, one of the masters of the college, and author of the Confutation of the Rhemish Testament; Dr. John Packington; Dr. Richard Drake, who assisted in editing the Polyglot; and, among the dissenters, the celebrated Edmund Calamy, Richard Vines (a noted presbyterian preacher), and Samuel Clarke, the commentator on the Bible. John Rogers "the first," Ridley "the most learned," and John Bradford "the hardiest," of the martyrs under Queen Mary, were all of Pembroke. Dr. Turner, mentioned above, was an eminent naturalist, and in 1568 published an English Herbal. Among other physicians were Dr. William Somerset, physician to Henry VI., and Dr. Thomas Wharton, the discoverer of the ducts in the glandulæ maxillares.

Among statesmen who have received their education in Pembroke College, in addition to the prelates already mentioned as holding high political offices, it is only necessary to mention the name of William Pitt. This college has been scarcely less fertile in poets than theologians, for among others it can boast of the names of Edmund Spenser, Gabriel Harvey, Richard Crashaw, William Rowley, and, in later times, Mason and Gray. Gray was originally entered at Peter House, but he was driven thence by the pranks of his fellow students, who were less studious than himself, and who took advantage of the poet's nervous temperament. Several anecdotes of the vexations to which he was subjected at Peter House are still current in the University. It is said that

Gray was extremely fearful of fire, and that he had provided for his personal safety a rope ladder contrived in such a manner that he could easily let himself down with it from his window. This he always kept ready in his bed-room. After exhausting every other mode of tormenting their sensitive companion, the students of Peter House one night placed exactly under his bed-room window a large tub full of water, and then some who were in the plot raised a cry of "fire" at his door: Gray, terrified by the report of the calamity he most dreaded, rushed from his bed, threw himself hastily out of the window with his rope ladder, and descended exactly into the tub. This practical joke is said to have decided the poet in his design of leaving the college. Among the list of poets, we should perhaps include Thomas Stanley, best known by his History of Philosophy and by his edition of Æschylus.

Among the literary men who have been members of Pembroke College, we may also name Dr. George Folbury, one of the masters, who enjoyed the title of Poet Laureat, and was celebrated as a rhetorician; William Chubb, a writer on logic, who was removed hence to be made master of Jesus College; Dr. John Thixtille (or Thistille), an eminent schoolman and disputant against the papists in the reign of Henry VIII.; and some others.

Benefactors.—We have already had occasion to mention the chief benefactors of this college. The number of smaller benefactors, particularly of those who have given plate or books to the college, is very great. The scholarships have been considerably increased in number. Seven Greek scholarships were founded by Dr. Thomas Watts, archdeacon of Middlesex in the time of Queen Elizabeth: one of the first of these scholars

was Lancelot Andrews. An eighth Greek scholarship was founded by Thomas James, Esq. These scholarships are of the yearly value of eight pounds each; the six foundation scholarships are of twelve pounds. Six scholarships of three pounds each were founded by William Smart, Esq.; four, of four or five pounds, by Ralph Scrivener, Esq., with preference to Ipswich School; three of twelve pounds each, by Archbishop Grindall, for scholars from St. Begh's School. Serjeant Moses, master of the college under the protectorate, founded several exhibitions of fifty pounds a year, for scholars from Christ's Hospital, which are held along with others allowed by the governors of the school of sixty pounds each. An exhibition of the yearly value of seventy pounds, for a scholar from Blackrode School in Lancashire, was founded by Mr. John Holmes; five of fifty pounds each for scholars from Merchant Taylors' School, and one of the same value for the school of Bowes in Yorkshire, were founded by Charles Parkin, rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk; one of sixty pounds for a superannuated scholar of Merchant Taylors' School, was founded by Dr. William Stuart; and one of six pounds was founded by Dr. Roger Long, for a scholar appointed by the master to keep the key of the room in which the sphere is placed.

Patronage.—There are only ten livings in the patronage of this college: Soham vicarage in Cambridgeshire; Rawreth rectory in Essex; Waresley vicarage and Orton Waterville rectory in Huntingdonshire; Cawston and Sall rectories and Saxthorp and Tilney vicarages in Norfolk; and Framlingham and Stonham Earl rectories in Suffolk.

F. Mackenzie J. Le Keux

ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

SHEWING THE CHAPEL &c

FRONT OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

The oldest known collegiate foundation in Cambridge is St. Peter's College, or, as it is more popularly called, Peterhouse, situated on the west side of Trumpington Street, nearly opposite Pembroke College. This college originated in an act of private munificence. In 1257, Hugh de Balsham, sub-prior of Ely, purchased two hostles, one called St. John's Hostle, the other the Hostle of the brothers of penance (fratres de Pœnitentia Jesu), which he appropriated to the support of certain scholars established by him in the hospital of St. John, in company with the religious brethren to whom that foundation appertained.

It is probable that Hugh de Balsham's original design was to found a college, but it was long impeded by his private troubles. William de Kilkenny, bishop of Ely, died in 1247, and the monks immediately elected their sub-prior (Hugh de Balsham) to supply his place. The king, who proposed to them for election his chancellor, Henry de Wengham, was extremely offended at their conduct, and represented it as absurd that such an important post as Ely should be intrusted to the care of a man who had seldom quitted the walls of his cloister, and who knew nothing of worldly affairs. As the monks persisted in their choice, the king refused to ratify the election, and, seizing upon the lands of the bishopric, cut down the woods and committed all kinds of devastations. Hugh de Balsham now determined to repair to Rome, to obtain from the pope the ratification which was refused by the king; but even there innumerable difficulties were raised in his way by the intrigues of the archbishop of Canterbury, who took part with the king. At length, after many disappointments and contrarieties, in 1257, just about the time of the purchase of the two hostles, the election of Hugh de Balsham was confirmed by the pope, and with much difficulty he took possession of his see.*

It was probably Hugh de Balsham's intention from the first to persuade the monks to join with his scholars in turning the hospital of St. John in the Jury into a college; but during the residence of the latter in that house they had been in constant dissension with the others, who were perhaps partly on that account unwilling to accede to the bishop's desires. Even as late as 1281, Hugh de

* See Godwin, de Episcopis.

Balsham was obtaining the king's license to change the character of the hospital, but soon afterwards he seems to have been convinced of the impossibility of an arrangement; and when, in 1284, he obtained the final license to found his college, he removed his scholars to the hostles in Trumpington Street. The separation between the scholars and monks seems to have been effected in an amicable manner, and the master and brethren of the hospital appear to have been glad to be well quit of their companions.* By a deed dated on the 31st of March in this year, the bishop ordained that they should for ever be called "the scholars of the bishops of Ely," and "he put them in immediate possession of these two hostles, and of the church of St. Peter, with the tithes of the two mills thereto belonging, all which the brethren of the hospital before used to have, and to which ordinance of the bishop they submitted. And that the brethren of the hospital might not be losers by this appointment, he further ordained that they should have certain rents and several houses near to their hospital, which he had before assigned to his scholars."† The right of patronage of the church was afterwards a subject of dispute between the hospital and the college, but was decided in favour of the latter.

Hugh de Balsham did not long survive the foundation of his college, which he left in an unfinished state. He died, according to Godwin, on the 16th of June, 1286. By his will he left to the college three hundred marks

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 70, *note*. See also our History of St. John's College.

† Cooper's Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge, p. 60.

for the purpose of building, and with this money the master and scholars purchased a piece of ground adjoining to St. Peter's Church, on which they erected a hall, kitchen, and butteries. They had no chapel, but attended divine service in St. Peter's Church. In gratitude for his collegiate foundation, and for the many eminent services which the University had at various times received from him, the chancellor, Geoffrey de Pakenham, and the masters, &c. of the University, in a full assembly on the 26th of May, 1291, decreed that there should be a solemn congregation of all the regents in their robes yearly on the vigil of the Saints Vitus and Modestus (which was perhaps the anniversary of the bishop's death, being the 14th of June), after dinner, and the morning following, in the church of St. Peter, to celebrate a solemn commemoration for him, with the full service for the dead, because he, "as the register of Peterhouse reports, entirely devoted himself to the scholars, and diligently promoted their interest, conveniency, and honour; with charitable eyes and a pious mind, bestowing many benefits on the regents and poor scholars, and adorning the University with many privileges." *

Hugh de Balsham had placed his foundation under the especial patronage and protection of the bishops of Ely, and it was from them that the scholars received their earliest and greatest benefactions. Ralph Walpole, the second bishop after the founder, gave to St. Peter's College two houses in Cambridge; John de Hotham (bishop from 1316 to 1336) gave "the rectory, lands, &c. in Triplow, in this county, with lands called

* Carter, p. 19.

Chewel, in Haddenham in the same county, and having made void the statutes of the founder,* he gave them others more beneficial." Hotham's three immediate successors, Simon Montague, Thomas de Lisle, and Simon Langham, as well as John Fordham (bishop of Ely in the reign of Richard II.), are also mentioned among the list of benefactors: Langham is said to have appropriated to the college the rectory of Cherry Hinton.

The early history of this college is very imperfectly known. Even the names of the first masters were unknown till the time of Peter le Neve, who, in the course of his researches, found mention in early documents of Gerard de Hoo as master of St. Peter's College in 1290, of Robert de Winwick as holding the same office in 1330, and of Robert de Mildenhall as master in 1338. This must have been the last year of Mildenhall's mastership, as we find Roger de la Goter holding the office in 1339; so that it is probable that the persons indicated by Le Neve were the first three masters of the college. From that time the names of the masters occur with tolerable regularity.

The college appears to have possessed, from its first foundation, a library of books, kept probably in one of the hostles, and which was increased by frequent donations. There are still preserved some of the manuscripts given to it at a very early period. A manuscript Bible in the present library contains the following note:

Memorandum, Quod dominus frater Thomas Lisle ordinis predicatorum permissione divina episcopus Eliensis contulit domui sue ac

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* The statutes ordered that the college should be governed according to the rules of the foundation of Walter de Merton at Oxford.

scholaribus suis Sanctæ Mariæ extra Portam de Trompeton Cantebrigie commorantibus istam Bibliam, xxviij. die Nov. anno Domini MCCC. et consecrationis sue viij.vo. Sub interminatione anathematis alienet nullatenus cuicunque.

William de Whittlesey, archbishop of Canterbury from 1367 to 1374, who had been master of the college, left the whole of his library to the scholars. Several manuscripts in the library contain notes stating that they were given by Michael Cawston, master of Michael House about this time; and others bear in a similar manner the name of John Newton (master of Peterhouse from 1381 to 1395) as their donor.* In the fifteenth century the library was further increased by the books of two of the masters of the college, John Holbrooke (1418 to 1431), and John (not Thomas, as in the common list of masters) Warkworth (1473 to about 1498), whose names occur in some of the books in the library. Holbrooke was one of the most remarkable English mathematicians of his day; an account of one of his books (which had passed from the college library into private hands) will be found in our history of the parish of Little St. Mary. John Warkworth claims a place among our old historians by a short chronicle of the principal events of his own time, preserved in a manuscript in the library of his college, and recently published by Mr. Halliwell. The manuscript contains the following note in Warkworth's own hand-writing:

Liber Collegii Sancti Petri in Cantebrigia ex dono magistri Johannis Warkworthe, magistri dicti collegii, sub interminacione anathematis nullatenus a libraria ibidem alienandus.

Another member of this college, contemporary with

* Several of these notes in the older MSS. of the college library are given (very incorrectly) by Carter, pp. 38, 39.

Warkworth, and no less celebrated for his skill in mathematics than Holbrooke, Roger Marshall, physician to King Edward IV., left his books to this library.

The present library was built by Andrew Perne, master of the college from 1553 to 1589. With respect to the erection of other parts of the buildings, we possess very little information. The college is said to have been at least partially destroyed by fire in 1420, when all its archives perished; and it was probably rebuilt during the fifteenth century. In the map of Cambridge made in 1574, the college is represented as consisting of one court, entirely surrounded by buildings, with a half court to the west. The chief entrance, with a gateway tower, was on the south side, and a row of houses appears to have stood between the buildings on the east side and Trumpington Street. Under the mastership of Dr. John Richardson (1607 to 1615) was built what Fuller terms "a new court, front, and gate towards the street;" it is recorded that Richardson himself and Dr. Hawkins gave each a hundred pounds towards this work. Up to this time the college had not possessed a chapel, but the master and members of the college attended divine service in the adjoining church of St. Peter, or, as it was called at a later period, Little St. Mary. A subscription was opened at this time for the erection of a chapel, and above fifteen hundred pounds were thus raised. The chapel, which was built in the middle of the principal court, was completed in 1632, and consecrated by Francis White, bishop of Ely. In Fuller's map (1634), the college appears in its altered shape; the back court being a complete quadrangle, and the front court, with the chapel in the middle, open

to the street, except as far as separated by a brick wall, as at present. The old entrance tower on the south side appears still standing. A detailed account of the consecration of the chapel is preserved in a manuscript in Caius College Library.* A Latin poem on the occasion was written by the poet Crashaw, and is printed in his works. The first person buried in the chapel was Samuel Horne, fellow of the college, and probably chaplain, as it was said of him,

> "Primus erat vivus qui implevit voce capellam,
> Et qui defunctus corpore primus erat."

It is rather remarkable that this chapel, built only eleven years before the puritanical visitation in 1643, seems to have contained more 'superstitious' images than most other similar edifices in the University. In the report of the proceedings (of the visitors) it is stated,—"December 21st. We went to Peterhouse with officers and soldiers, and in the presence of Mr. Hanscott, Mr. Wilson the president, Mr. Francis, Mr. Maxwell, and other fellows, we pulled down two mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels, the four evangelists, and Peter with his keys on the chapel door, together with about 100 cherubims, and many superstitious letters in gold. And at the upper end of the chancel these words were written, viz., *Hic locus est Domus Dei, nil aliud, et Porta Cœli.* And about the walls was written in Latin, *We praise thee ever;* and on some of the images was written, *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus;* on others, *Gloria Dei, et Gloria Patri*, and *Non nobis Domine* on others. Moreover, we found six angels on the windows, all which we defaced."

* See a further account of it in the Cambridge Portfolio, p. 487.

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GISBORNE COURT, ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

THE EAST END OF THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

It appears, however, that the painted glass of the east window was saved from destruction by being concealed in boxes.

Dr. John Cosin, the master of St. Peter's College at this time, was the first member of the University ejected by the parliament. His place was supplied by a fellow of Emmanuel College, named Lazarus Seaman, who occupied it till the Restoration, when Cosin was restored to the mastership, but he was promoted the same year to the bishopric of Durham. He was a great

benefactor to the library. One of the most eminent masters of this college since the time of Cosin was Dr. Joseph Beaumont (1663 to 1699), who lies buried in the chapel. His son, Dr. Charles Beaumont, who died and was buried in the chapel in 1726, gave the college his house on the opposite side of the street, as a new master's lodge. Shortly after this period the northern side of the first court was rebuilt. The second court was faced with a modern casing of stone about the year 1760. A third court has been more recently added, by the munificence of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, formerly fellow of the college, of which the first stone was laid on the 30th of August, 1825, and which, from its founder, is called the *Gisborne Court*.

Buildings.—The outward appearance of St. Peter's College possesses no very attractive feature. It consists of three courts, of which the first is separated from the second by a small cloister, and from the street by a brick wall, and is blocked up by the chapel, a building of an anomalous style of architecture. On the south side of this court is the college library. The other two courts are in no way remarkable: they are neat, modern, and modernized buildings.

The chapel is built in the unpleasing Italianized Gothic style in fashion during the latter part of the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth centuries. In the interior it is remarkably neat. It is of small dimensions, about fifty-five feet long, twenty-seven broad, the height being nearly the same as the breadth. The painted glass has been restored to the east window since the time of the Commonwealth. Its subject is the Crucifixion: the principal figures were copied from the

famous picture by Rubens in the Recollect's Church at Antwerp, and the groups at the side are said to be from a design by L. Lombard. Beneath the window is a beautiful altar-piece of Norway oak. At the west end is a gallery, and an organ given by Sir Horatio Mann.

The library, which was enlarged by the donations of Bishop Cosin and other benefactors, contains a valuable collection of old books and manuscripts. Among the early portraits in this room are, one of King Edward the First, another of Dr. Hornby, and one of Dr. Perne, by whom the present library was built.

The hall is a plain room, forty-eight feet long and twenty-four broad, which also contains some very ancient pictures, and among them portraits of the founder and of several of the masters. Adjoining to the hall stood formerly a very old room called the Stone Parlour, which served as a combination-room till the middle of the last century, soon after which period it fell out of repair, and was destroyed to make way for modern improvements. In the panels of the wainscoting of this apartment were inserted a series of singularly curious paintings, the first of which was an ancient view of the two hostles which originally occupied the site of the college. The other pictures were portraits of Edward I., and of the founder, masters, and principal benefactors of the college.* Under

* Fuller observes, in allusion to this parlour and its pictures, "I cannot but commend one peculiar practise of this college, which in their parlour preserveth the pictures of all their principal benefactors. For although the bounty of the judicious is grounded on more solid motives, than to be flattered there-into by the fancy that their effigies shall be kept, yet such an ingenuous memorial may be an encouragement to a patron's liberality." A list and description of these pictures will be found in MS. Cole, vol. xxxv. pp. 112-118, and another is printed, incorrectly, in Carter's History of Cambridge.

each picture was a Latin distich: that beneath John Holbrooke was as follows:

> Partus dant similes usura et vipera fœta,
> Qui juvat afflictos, fœnerat ille Deo.

Under John Warkworth were the lines,

> Dives adoptata gaudete prole, probatos
> Non cuicunque libet, progenuisse libet.

And under Whitgift, who was formerly a fellow of the college,

> Quod paci, Whitgifte, faves studiisque priorum,
> Dat tibi pacis amans candida dona Deus.

We believe that these pictures have been distributed in the library and other parts of the college.

The master's lodge, as we have already stated, is situated on the east side of the street. It is a large modern brick building, surrounded by a pleasant garden.

The New or Gisborne Court, which measures ninety-five feet in length, and eighty-seven in breadth, was built in the Gothic style, which was selected chiefly because it was intended to preserve as one side of the quadrangle the old exterior wall of the college. To the south of the college is a grove, and beyond it an extensive garden.

Eminent Men.—The learned men who have been educated at St. Peter's College are, perhaps, in proportion to the antiquity of the foundation, not so numerous as in several of the other colleges. The following bishops are mentioned as being members of Peterhouse: William de Whittlesey, master of the college, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1369; John de Bottlesham, also master of the college, bishop of Rochester in 1400; the celebrated Cardinal Beaufort, lord chancellor, and bishop of Winchester in 1405; Edmund Scambler, bishop of Peterborough in 1560, and of Norwich in 1584; John Whitgift,

(fellow of the college,) archbishop of Canterbury in 1583; Richard Howland, (fellow,) bishop of Peterborough in 1584; Leonard Mawe, (master of the college,) bishop of Bath and Wells in 1628; Walter Curle, (fellow,) bishop of Winchester in 1632; Matthew Wren, (master,) bishop of Ely in 1638; John Cosin, (master,) bishop of Durham in 1660; Bryan Walton, editor of the well known Polyglot Bible, bishop of Chester in 1660; Isaac Barrow, (fellow,) bishop of St. Asaph in 1669; Richard Osbaldeston, (fellow,) bishop of Carlisle in 1747; Edmund Keene, (master,) bishop of Chester in 1752; Edmund Law, (master,) bishop of Carlisle in 1768; to whose names we may add those of two Irish prelates, Matthew Sheyn, bishop of Cork in 1570, and James Margetson, (fellow,) archbishop of Armagh in 1660.

Among the statesmen and soldiers of this college, we may add to the name of Cardinal Beaufort those of Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, chancellor of this University in 1768; Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of England, who died in 1818; and the celebrated commander in the parliamentarian army, Colonel Hutchinson. Among the poets were, Richard Crashaw, (died in 1650;) Dr. Joseph Beaumont, (master in 1664;) Sir Samuel Garth; and Thomas Gray, who left this college for Pembroke Hall. In the fifteenth century St. Peter's College produced two eminent mathematicians, John Holbrooke and Dr. Roger Marshall, the latter of whom was physician to Edward IV. As miscellaneous writers and eminent classical scholars, we may mention the celebrated traveller, Fines Moryson; Sir William Browne, M.D., founder of the classical medals; Dr. Samuel Jebb; and Jeremiah Markland. Amongst the more eminent

divines were, George Joye, one of the early reformers, who superintended Tindale's translation of the Bible, and died in 1558; Andrew Perne, (master,) one of the translators of Bishop Parker's Bible; Dr. John Richardson, (master,) and Dr. Andrew Binge, (fellow,) two of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I.; Bishops Cosin and Walton; Dr. David Stokes, who assisted the latter in editing the Polyglot, and was author of an Explication of the Twelve Minor Prophets; and Dr. William Sherlock. Among theological and other writers of less reputation are mentioned William Buckmaster, prebend of Hereford and of St. Paul's in the sixteenth century; Dr. George Ackworth, who died in 1569; Dr. Andrew Willet, who removed hence to Christ's College; Edward Simmonds; Christopher Cartwright; Dr. Faulkner, author of *Libertas Ecclesiæ;* John Penry, the puritan, author of Martin Marprelate and other controversial tracts; and Daniel Cawdrey, also eminent as a dissenter from the established church. We must not omit the name of John Warkworth, whose short chronicle has been published by the Camden Society.

Benefactors.—We have already mentioned the names of several of the greater benefactors. Few colleges are so much indebted to the munificence of their successive masters as this foundation: amongst them we find mentioned as benefactors, the names of Holbrooke, Warkworth, Denham, Hornby, Burgoyne, Edmunds, Perne, Cosin, Hale, Beaumont, and Richardson. Andrew Perne founded two fellowships, and two (or more) scholarships. Dr. Bernard Hale (master in 1660) left the college upwards of seven thousand pounds, partly to be expended on the foundation of seven scholarships,

with the livings of Glayston in the county of Rutland, and Knapton in Norfolk. Edward, Lord North, founded six students in divinity, and gave the vicarage of Ellington in the county of Huntingdon. Lady Mary Ramsay, (widow of Sir Thomas Ramsay, lord mayor of London in 1577,) founded two fellowships and four scholarships. Frances Matthews, (the wife of Toby Matthews, archbishop of York,) gave two hundred pounds to found two scholarships. Thomas Park, Esq., of Wisbech, in 1637 founded four fellowships and four scholarships. Mr. Woodward, of Bedfordshire, founded two scholarships. Elizabeth de Cambridge, widow, gave "twenty acres of land and several jewels." Another widow, Mrs. Margaret Fulnerby, of Teversham in Cambridgeshire, gave property to support a bible-clerk. Dr. Beaumont, the son of the master of that name, gave "a large sum of money to purchase advowsons." More recently, the Rev. Francis Gisborne, with whose munificent bequest the new court has been built, founded two new fellowships, each of seventy pounds a year, and four scholarships, each of thirty pounds a year. It is not necessary to enumerate here the names of all the smaller benefactors.

The whole number of scholarships is fifty-five, differing much in value, and paid in proportion to residence. A few of them are in the patronage of Lord Melbourne, and preference is given to scholars from Hertford School. There is an exhibition from the Company of Clothworkers, and one from that of the Ironmongers. Of the fourteen foundation fellows, according to the old regulations, seven must be from the southern counties, and seven from the northern. Under the title of Northern

Counties are included, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Salop, Worcester, Warwick, Rutland, Northampton, Norfolk, Bedford, and Huntingdon, with the Welsh counties of Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Denbigh. There might be at the same time four fellows of the county of Middlesex, or of that of Cambridge, but of the others only two. But by an alteration in the statutes which came into effect in 1839, instead of these restrictions it is directed that "no more than one-third of the fellowships shall at any one time be filled by natives of the same county." The bye-fellowships, of which the number now amounts to ten, are perfectly open and unrestricted.

During the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, the number of resident members of St. Peter's College appears to have varied very slightly: when Caius wrote (in 1574), it amounted to ninety-six; in Fuller's time (1634), it was a hundred and six; and in Carter's time (1753), it was ninety.

Patronage.—The patronage of this college is not very extensive. It includes one school, that of Drighlington in Yorkshire, and eleven ecclesiastical benefices: the rectory of Glayston in Rutland; the vicarage of Cherry Hinton, and the church of Little St. Mary in Cambridge; the vicarage of Ellington, Hunts; the rectory of Statherne in Leicestershire; that of Knapton in Norfolk; that of Exford in Somersetshire; and those of Norton, Witnesham, Newton, and Freckenham, in Suffolk.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

QUEENS COLLEGE.

THE SECOND COURT.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE FROM NEWNHAM MILLS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The munificence of the pious King Henry VI. in founding King's College was emulated by his queen, the celebrated Margaret of Anjou. She was encouraged and aided in her project by Andrew Dockett, a man who appears to have possessed considerable property in the town of Cambridge, and who was rector of St. Botolph's Church and principal of St. Bernard's Hostle in the same parish. To this man Queen's College owes more than to its foundress, and he has justly been regarded as the co-founder. He is said by some authors to have been a friar of the Franciscan order, but

this appears very doubtful.* It was by his means that the hostle of St. Bernard was conveyed to the new college of the queen's foundation, of which, in return for this service, he was appointed the first president.

Queen Margaret bought for the site of her college a plot of ground near the foundation of her royal husband, separated from it only by the house of the Carmelites, and which appears to have been previously an open space, known by the name of Goose Green.† In 1448 (March 30), the year after King Henry had made his will relating to King's College, he granted the license to the queen for her foundation, which she dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Bernard. The first stone was laid on the fifteenth day of April in the same year,

* "This Andrew Dockett, as the author of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans justly observes (p. 205), being a Minorite or Franciscan frier, could neither be rector of a parish church, nor master of a college, according to the rules of his order: therefore, to reconcile this difficulty, he supposes him to have been taken out of the order into the hierarchy, and either made a titular or suffragan bishop, to support the dignity of which both these preferments were bestowed upon him. At this time of day such titular bishops were frequent, as the aforesaid author (p. 211) observes; but as no notice is taken of our Andrew Dockett's being exalted into the episcopal order in any records of the college where he presided, nor any marks upon his tombstone and image on it whereby it should appear he was ever so dignified, so I rather think that the reason of this deduction is false, and that he was of some other order, or perhaps only a secular priest." Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 11.

† In an old Latin account of the foundation (MS. Cole, 47, p. 370) the situation is thus described. "Collegium erigitur in quodam fundo et solo, situato in parochia Sancti Botolphi in Cantebrigia, jacenti inter habitationem ffratrum Carmelitarum villæ Cantebrig. ex parte boreali, et vicum regium vocatum Smalbridgestreet ex parte australi, et riperiam ibidem vocatam Milstreete ex parte orientali, et domum nuper Johannis Moris de Trompington armigeri."

at the south-east corner of the chapel, by Sir John Wenlock (afterwards Lord Wenlock); it bore the following inscription:

ERIT DOMINÆ NOSTRÆ REGINÆ MARGARETÆ DOMINUS IN REFUGIUM, ET LAPIS ISTE IN SIGNUM.

On the twelfth day of December, 1454, William Gray, bishop of Ely, consecrated the chapel, reserving all the accustomed rights to the mother church of St. Botolph.

Queen Margaret was not destined to carry her intentions into full effect; the civil wars and the misfortunes of the Lancastrian dynasty intervened, and the college of St. Margaret and St. Bernard (which has been since generally known by the title of Queen's College) was left incomplete. Under these circumstances, the only person to whom the college could look for protection was its president, and his conduct showed the prudent choice of the foundress. Fuller describes Andrew Dockett as "a good and discreet man, who with no sordid but prudential compliance, so poised himself in those dangerous times betwixt the successive kings of Lancaster and York, that he procured the favour of both." Besides obtaining by his importunities numerous benefactions from the noble families and others, he exerted his influence over the young queen of Edward IV., Elizabeth Widvile, with so much success, that she became a second foundress, and (in 1465) completed the work which Queen Margaret had begun. Queen's College became thus the joint work of the rival roses.*

* A custom has arisen latterly of writing the name *Queens' College*, as being the foundation of *two* queens. This appears to us an unnecessary refinement. We have the authority of Erasmus against it,

Among the first benefactors were some of the chief persons of the Yorkist party; George, duke of Clarence, Cecilia, duchess of York, Richard, duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), his wife the lady Anne, Edward, earl of Salisbury, and Maude, countess of Oxford. Among others who at this early period contributed to the building of the college, or to the increase of its possessions and revenues, occur the names of Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Barrye, William Rasbie of Colchester, Thomas Duffelde, and numerous others.

The foundation of Queen Margaret was small, as it was to consist only of a president and four fellows. The number of fellowships was greatly increased within a few years by private foundations. In 1459, Richard Andrews, alias Spycer, a wealthy burgess of Cambridge, among other bequests to the town and university, left to the president and fellows of Queen's College eighty marks in money, and certain tenements in the parishes of St. Peter and St. Botolph, and in Madingly and Haslingfield, for the maintenance of a bible-clerk in the college. To this bequest was added a condition, similar to that in some other early bequests to the college, that on the day of his decease there should be celebrated yearly an obiit, at which the president of the college, the mayor and bailiffs, and twenty-four priests fellows of the college, or if not so many priests fellows, such other chaplains as the president should appoint to make up that number, should be present; and on this occasion the president was to receive three shillings and

who always calls his college "Collegium Reginæ." See his Epistt. viii. 1, 16, x. 11, &c.

fourpence, each priest fourpence and for his offering one halfpenny, the mayor two shillings and for his offering one penny, each bailiff eightpence and for his offering one penny, the sexton eightpence, the bell ringer threepence, and to the poor of the town (especially of the parish of Great St. Mary) two shillings and threepence in bread and two shillings and sevenpence in wine. In 1470, Master William Sydaie, also of Cambridge, a doctor of medicine, founded a fellowship, which he endowed with a certain tenement named Bilnes, in the parish of Great St. Mary (quoddam tenementum suum vocatum Bilnes, cum pertinentiis, jacens in parochia Sanctæ Mariæ juxta forum). In 1471, John Marke, citizen and haberdasher of London, founded a fellowship. In 1474, John Raven, clerk, of London, endowed a bible-clerk (or *bibliothecista*). In 1477, Archdeacon John Colinson founded a fellowship. In 1479, John Green, Esq., gave lands in Essex and Cambridgeshire to support a fellow. Another fellowship was founded in 1480 by John Alfrey, gentleman, of Ipswich. In 1489, Dame Alice Wiche, widow, founded a fellowship, and in 1491 another widow, Lady Joane Englesthorpe, founded one fellowship. In 1494, Dr. John Drewell, treasurer of St. Paul's and rector of Fulham, gave property for the support of two fellows and a bible-clerk. About this time, Lady Joane Brough gave property for the support of a fellow and a bible-clerk; John Barbye founded one fellowship; Lady Margery de la Roose, widow of Sir John de la Roose, knight, founded five fellowships; and Dr. Hugh Trotter, one.

Andrew Dockett, after having ruled the college with great prudence during thirty-six years, died in 1484, on

the sixth day of November, and left by his will various bequests both to the college and to the town. He gave to the college, in addition to other lands, &c., "a garden before the gates of the college." * He was buried in the college chapel. The second president, or master, was Thomas Wilkinson, of whose history little is known, and who appears to have done little for his college. Indeed, the foundation which had grown rich with the benefactions of the Yorkists appears to have found no great favour in the eyes of Henry VII., who deprived it of the estates which it had received from the munificence of his predecessor King Richard.† But providence gave the college a powerful and zealous protector in the person of its third president. In 1505, Thomas Wilkinson was succeeded by the celebrated Cardinal Fisher, who signalized himself by his zeal in promoting learning in the University. In the year after his accession to the presidency, Queen's College became the residence of Erasmus.

* Dedit gardinum ante portas collegii, juxta tenementum magistri Duffelde.

† The duke of Gloucester, about A.D. 1477, gave to Queen's College the rectory of Feoulmire, in Cambridgeshire, the great tithes to be appropriated to the use of the president. He also gave an estate for founding four fellowships, and after his accession to the throne as Richard III., he, at the request of his queen, gave the manor of Covesgrave in Northamptonshire, with lands and tenements in Sheldingthorpe, Market Deeping, Bragham, and Stowe, in Lincolnshire, and the manors of Newton in Suffolk, Stanford in Berkshire, and Buckby in Northamptonshire, sixty pounds per annum from the fee-farm of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, and fifty pounds per annum from the fairs of St. Ives in Huntingdonshire. These grants were resumed by Henry VII. Richard III. also gave the college a silver seal matrix with his cognizance, the boar.—Cooper's Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge, p. 225.

The residence of this great man at Cambridge forms an epoch in our University history. Born in the year 1465, Erasmus was thirty-two years of age when he first visited England in 1497. On this occasion he took up his residence at Oxford, where he appears to have remained from 1497 to the end of 1498 or the beginning of 1499. After spending the succeeding years in France and the Netherlands, he returned to London in 1506, at which time he first visited Cambridge, whither he was invited by Dr. John Fisher, who had been appointed bishop of Rochester in the year 1504, and master of Queen's College in the year following. Erasmus remained a few months in the University on this occasion, and received the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity.* Erasmus next visited Italy, and in his way back to England, at the invitation of his friend Sir Thomas More, in 1509, or immediately after his arrival in London, he composed his famous 'Moriæ Encomium.' From London he soon went to Cambridge, where we find him residing in 1510, and occupied in the translation of Plutarch's treatise *de discernendo adulatorem ab amico* into Latin.† His letters from Cambridge, to his friend Ammonius in London, give us some curious notices of the state of the town and university at this period. During his residence there, the University was frequently visited or threatened by the plague. On the

* If the dates of his letters can be depended upon, Erasmus seems to have been in Cambridge on the first of November, 1507, when he writes, "et ipsi rus concesseramus, sed vini inopia fortasse nos Cantabrigiam rediget." Epist. vi. 9.

† Erasmi Epist. vii. 15.

21st of December, 1510, he complains to his friend Ammonius, in a jocular letter, that he was blockaded by the plague, beset with thieves, and drugged with bad wine.* Erasmus seems to have been attached to good wine, and to have been at first ill satisfied with his fare at Cambridge. At the latter end of August, 1511, he tells Ammonius that he did not intend to remain long at Queen's College; that he did not like the ale, and that the wine to be procured there was not much more to his taste; and he ends by requesting him to send him a cask of the best Greek wine (? Malmsey) that could be procured in London.† From this time Ammonius contrived to send his friend a constant supply; and on one occasion, when that supply appears to have been accidentally interrupted, Erasmus, returning an empty cask, reminds him of this neglect in this playful manner: "I return your cask, which I have kept by me empty rather a long time, in order that I might at least enjoy the smell of Greek wine." ‡ In the month of May, 1511, Erasmus, with the superstitious feeling of his age, and of which he was not entirely free, had been on a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of our lady of Walsingham, and, in place of a more substantial offering, he had presented the following

* Includimur pestilentia, obsidemur latrociniis, pro vino bibimus vappam, et si quid vappa deterius. Erasmi Epist. viii. 20.

† Videor mihi saltem ad dies aliquot in hoc collegio commoraturus. Auditoribus nondum copiam mei feci, cupiens valetudini inservire. Cervisia hujus loci mihi nullo modo placet, nec admodum satisfaciunt vini; si possis efficere, ut uter aliquis vini Græcanici, quantum potest optimi, huc deportetur, plane bearis Erasmum tuum, sed quod alienum sit a dulcedine. Erasm. Epist. viii. 16.

‡ Erasmi Epist. viii. 17.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux

THE HALL, QUEENS COLLEGE.

THE CLOISTERS, SHOWING ERASMUS'S TOWER AT A.

Greek iambics, which are a curious memorial of the first commencement of the study of that language in our University:

Ὦ χαῖρ', Ἰησοῦ μῆτερ εὐλογημένη,
Μόνη γυναικῶν θεοτόκος καὶ παρθένος·
Ἄλλοι μὲν ἄλλας σοὶ διδόασι δωρεάς,
Ὁ μέν γε χρυσὸν, ὁ δὲ πάλιν τὸν ἄργυρον,
Ὁ δὲ τιμίους φέρων χαρίζεται λίθους.
Ἀνθ' ὧν ἀπαιτοῦσ' οἱ μὲν ὑγιαίνειν δέμας,
Ἄλλοι δὲ πλουτεῖν, καὶ τινες γυναικίου
Κυῶντος ἐρατὸν οὔνομ' ἐλπίζειν πατρός,
Πυγίου τινὲς γέροντος αἰῶνας λαχεῖν.
Αὐτὸς δ' ἀοιδὸς, εὐμενής, πένης γ' ὅμως
Στίχους ἐνέγκας, οὐ γὰρ ἔξεστ' ἄλλοτι
Δόσεως ἀμοιβὴν εὐτελεστάτης, γέρας
Μέγιστον αἰτῶ, θεοσεβῆ τὴν καρδίαν,
Πασῶν θ' ἅπαξ ἁμαρτιῶν ἐλευθέραν.
Εὐχὴ τοῦ Ἐράσμου.

On the first of September following we find Erasmus in London;* but he soon returned to his post to per-

* Erasmi Epist. viii. 19.

severe in his favourite object of spreading the study of Greek in the University of Cambridge. He began by reading the grammar of Chrysoloras, to a small number of auditors; but in the middle of October he was preparing to begin that of Theodorus, with hopes of an increase in his hearers, and to undertake a theological lecture.* He seems still to have met with but little encouragement. On the second of November he speaks of passing the winter in London;† and at the end of the same month he still speaks as in an ill-humour with the place, for on the 27th of November, in sending his Icaromenippus to his friend, he complains that there was not a scribe in the University who could write moderately well.‡ And on the following day, Nov. 28, he complains of the solitude of the place, that every thing is dear, and that he derives no benefit from his labours—"many are absent from fear of the plague, although when they are all here, it is still a solitude. The expense is intolerable, the gain not a halfpenny. It is now hardly five months since I came, yet I have already spent sixty nobles (twenty pounds), while I have only received one noble from some of my auditors."§ He proceeds to say

* Hactenus prælegimus Chrysoloræ Grammaticen, sed paucis; fortassis frequentiori auditorio Theodori Grammaticam auspicabimur: fortassis et theologicam lectionem suscipiemus, nam id nunc agitur. Epist. viii. 3.

† Nam hic æstivare malim, quam hybernare. Epist. viii. 7. This seems to show that he had passed a winter at Cambridge.

‡ Et hic (ô Academiam!) nullus inveniri potest, qui ullo precio vel mediocriter scribat. Epist. viii. 6.

§ Magna hic solitudo: absunt pestilentiæ metu plerique, quanquam quum adsunt universi, tum quoque solitudo est. Sumptus intolerabiles, lucrum ne teruncii quidem. Nondum quinque menses sunt, quod huc me contuli, interim ad sexaginta nobiles insumpsi. Unum duntaxat ab

that he was determined to persevere, and do his utmost to plant a love of the Greek language in the University, in which he finally succeeded. The opposition to the study of Greek was much greater at Oxford, where a party was formed against it, who called themselves Trojans, taking individually the names of Priam, Hector, Paris, &c., and waging an uncompromising warfare against the other party in general.

Erasmus's ill-humour against Cambridge at this period was increased by the miscarriage of parts of his correspondence with Ammonius, which had been intrusted to the care of some of the townsmen, and even of portions of his wine, on one of which occasions he breaks out into the severe censure of the common people of the town,* which Fuller and others have wrongly interpreted as being a deliberate expression of his opinion.

The theological lecture alluded to by Erasmus in the letter quoted above, was the divinity lecture founded by the Lady Margaret, to which he was appointed in the latter part of the year 1511. He continued to make Cambridge his chief residence till 1515 or 1516. In 1512, he was collated to the rectory of Aldington in Kent. From a letter dated at Cambridge, at the end of October, 1513, it appears that he had been that year in Paris.† In 1514, we find him still at Cambridge, finishing his book *De Conscribendis Epistolis*,‡ of which the first edition is said to have been printed by Sibert,

auditoribus quibusdam accepi, eumque multum deprecans ac recusans. Epist. viii. 18.

* Nisi vulgus Cantabrigiense inhospitales Britannos antecedit, qui cum summa rusticitate summam malitiam conjunxere.

† Erasmi Epist. x. 18.

‡ Epist. Erasmi, viii. 45.

the Cambridge printer;* but this seems very doubtful. The date of the final departure of Erasmus from Cambridge is not known: he appears to have been still there on the 25th of November, 1515, although he had been driven away for a short time by the plague. On the day just mentioned Ammonius sent him more wine, joking him upon his attachment to that liquor, and telling him that he had heard of his having been put to flight by the plague, but that he had also been told that he had taken shelter in a place where wine was scarce, and that, thinking this the greater plague of the two, he had returned to his own quarters.† Fuller appears to have felt the slight which Erasmus cast upon the ale of Cambridge: he says that from his observations it appears that "(1). Ale in that age was the constant beverage of all the colleges before the innovation of beer (the child of hops) was brought into England: (2). Queen's College *cervisia* was not *vis Cereris*, but *Ceres vitiata*. In my time (when I was a member of that house) scholars continued Erasmus's complaint, whilst the brewers (having it seems prescription on their side for long time) little amended it."‡ It is but just to observe that this censure is by no means applicable to Queen's College at the present day.

At a later period of his life, Erasmus frequently spoke

* Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. p. 127.

† Siquidem Cantabrigiensem pestem fugere te scripsisti, unus tandem Sixtinus mihi dixit, te quidem Cantabrigiam ob pestem reliquisse, et concessisse nescio quò, ubi cum vini penuria laborares, et eo carere peste gravius duceres, Cantabrigiam repetiisse, atque inibi te nunc esse. O fortem Bassarei commilitionem, qui in summo periculo ducem deserere nolueris! Epist. viii. 40.

‡ Fuller's Cambridge, p. 176.

of the great change which had been effected in the University system at Cambridge. Before he left England, on the last day of August, 1516, he wrote a letter to his friend Henry Bullock (to whom he gives the Latinized name of *Bovillus*), in answer to one in which Bullock had told him that his critical edition of the Greek Testament was approved by many persons in the University. Erasmus tells his friend that he had been informed on good authority that many had condemned his interference with the text of the New Testament as it previously stood, insomuch that in one college the use of his edition had been publicly forbidden; and after defending himself against these attacks, and showing that the text of the New Testament, like that of other works, needed to be cleared of corruptions, he proceeds to observe,—"about thirty years ago nothing was taught in the University of Cambridge except Alexander (the middle-age Latin poem of Walter de Castellio), the Parva Logicalia, as they called them, (a scholastic treatise written by Petrus Hispanus,) and those old dictates of Aristotle and questions of Scotus. In process of time there was an accession of good learning: a knowledge of mathematics was introduced: there came in a new, or at least a regenerated, Aristotle; the knowledge of the Greek literature was added, with so many authors whose very names were not formerly known. . . . . I pray what was the effect of this on your University? In truth, it became so flourishing, that it may rival the first schools in the world: and has produced men in comparison with whom the old scholars seem to be the shadows of divines rather than divines."* In other parts of his correspondence,

* Erasmi Epist. lib. ii. ep. 10. Quanquam narrarunt mihi quidam,

Erasmus gives the credit of all this improvement to his patron, Bishop Fisher.

Of this great revolution in the University system, Queen's College, the residence of Erasmus, with Bishop Fisher for its president, may be considered as the fountain-head. The name of Erasmus was long remembered in the traditions of the place. Roger Ascham tells us, on the authority of a bookseller of Cambridge named Garret, that when Erasmus was fatigued with study, "for lacke of better exercise, he would take his horse and ryde about the Market hill, and come again." In his own letters he frequently speaks of his horses and his rides. The college walk on the other side of the river has long been known by the name of Erasmus's Walk. The room in which he is said to have studied, "at the top of the south-west tower in the old court," has been also long known as Erasmus's study.* Fuller adds, "here his labour in mounting so many stairs (done perchance on purpose to exercise his body and prevent corpulency) was recompensed with a pleasant prospect

πάνυ ἀξιόπιστοι, unum apud vos esse collegium θεολογικώτατον, quod meros habet Areopagitas, qui gravi senatusconsulto caverint, ne quis id volumen equis, aut navibus, aut plaustris, aut bajulis, intra ejus collegii pomœria inveheret. . . . Ante annos ferme triginta, nihil tradebatur in schola Cantabrigiensi, præter Alexandrum, Parva Logicalia, ut vocant, et vetera illa Aristotelis dictata, Scoticasque quæstiones. Progressu temporis accesserunt bonæ literæ: accessit matheseos cognitio: accessit novus, aut certe novatus, Aristoteles; accessit Græcarum literarum peritia: accesserunt autores tam multi, quorum olim ne nomina quidem tenebantur, nec a summatibus illis larcis. Quæso quid hisce ex rebus accidit Academiæ vestræ? Nempe sic effloruit, ut cum primis hujus seculi scholis certare possit: et tales habet viros, ad quod veteres illi collati umbræ theologorum videantur, non theologi.

* This tower appears in the far corner of the buildings represented in the engraving on page 249.

round about him." A view of what was considered as Erasmus's study in 1726 is given in Knight's Life of Erasmus, answering exactly to the part of the college represented in our wood-cut. Erasmus visited England for the last time in 1518: he was hindered from returning (as he intended) by other occupations, and he died in 1536, when he had nearly reached his seventy-first year.

Bishop Fisher had resigned the mastership or presidency of Queen's College in 1508; and this great patron of learning was brought to the block in 1535 for his attachment to popery. He was succeeded as president of Queen's College by Robert Bekingshaw, who also resigned. In 1525, Thomas Forman was made president, a staunch adherent to the Reformation. He is said to have concealed the books of Luther, when they were proscribed in England and sought after for the purpose of being burnt; and Fuller places his name in the list of learned writers of this college, under the pretence that "saving is as good as making of books." William Meye, the ninth president, was one of the compilers of the first edition of the Common Prayer in 1549, and one of the correctors of the third edition in 1559: he was deprived by Queen Mary, but was rewarded with the archbishopric of York by Elizabeth. William Glynne, who succeeded him, was evidently chosen for his staunch adherence to the papacy; we learn from Fuller and others that he was the principal disputant against the protestants, on the subject of transubstantiation, in the reign of Edward VI. The queen, in 1555, in reward for his zeal, made him bishop of Bangor. Thomas Peacock, who succeeded Glynne, was deprived by Elizabeth, and

the mastership of the college was given to John Stokys, or Stokes, a very active man in the University, and a great benefactor to his college, in which he founded four scholarships. He died in 1568, and was buried in the chapel, under a monument of black marble, with the figure in brass of a person in a doctor's robes and cap, the lower half of which had been torn away before the time of Cole.* On the label round the stone is the following inscription, now not quite perfect:

Johannes Stokes Sacre Theologie Professor, hujus Collegii Magister, obiit a° Dni M. Vc. LXVIII. Aprilis xxix°. Qui quatuor discipulos fundavit in hoc Collegio et singu . . . . . os legavit ex Tenementis et Terris in Ockley, quas sub morte col . . . . . valorem ixl. xiijs. iiijd. et multa preclara Beneficia in Collegiu contulit.

On a brass plate at his feet is the following epitaph:

Conditur hoc tristi Corpus (venerande) sepulchro,
Lautaque jejunis vermibus esca manet.
Ast animam Cœlo suscepit Christus, et illam
Fidimus a dextris constituisse Patri.
Nam tua vivacis Fidei argumenta fuerunt
Facta; dehinc omni concelebranda die.
Funde preces, alios ut Christus semper in ævum
Præclara istius provocet acta sequi.

The succeeding presidents were men of moderate reputation in their day. Several of them were noted for their puritanical principles. Humphrey Tyndall is said to have been allied by blood to the ancient royal family of Bohemia; and Fuller has preserved what he himself calls "an improbable tradition"—"That in the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was proffered by a protestant party in Bohemia to be made king thereof. Which he re-

* Cole's MSS. vol. vii. p. 135.

J. Le Keux.

QUEENS COLLEGE.

THE HALL AND CHAPEL.

fused, alleging, that he had rather be Queen Elizabeth's subject than a foreign prince." * On the death of Tyndall, Dr. George Mountaine, dean of Westminster, and afterwards archbishop of York, who had received his education in this college, was so desirous of becoming president in his room, that he was often heard to say, that he "would rather be master here than dean of Westminster." And in order to obtain the headship, he not only made great promises, but also gave a handsome piece of plate to the college, with this inscription on it, SIC INCIPIO. But the election being carried in favour of Dr. John Davenant, he vowed it should be, SIC DESINO. Yet, notwithstanding his resentment at that time, he

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 163.

was afterwards so far reconciled to the college, that he founded two scholarships. Dr. Davenant was one of the divines sent by King James to the Synod of Dort.

At the breaking out of the civil war, Edward Martin was president, one of the persons most zealous and active in conveying college plate to the king, and one of those who subsequently suffered most from the party in power. The college was, on this occasion, so completely "reformed," that not a single fellow or scholar escaped being ejected. The chapel suffered much, yet less in proportion than those of other colleges, as we may judge by the number of old monuments left. It is recorded by Dowsing, the zealous persecutor of superstitious stones and brasses, that, on December 26, 1643, "At Queens Colledg, we beat down about 110 superstitious pictures, besides cherubims, and ingravins. And ther, none of the fellowes would put on their hats all the time they were in the chappell; and we digged up ther steps for three howres, and broake downe 10 or 12 apostles and saints pictures in ther hall."

From the beginning of the sixteenth century to the time of which we are now speaking the buildings of this college seem to have undergone no great alterations. It appears in the map of the town made for Archbishop Parker in 1574, and in that accompanying the History of the University of Cambridge by Fuller, made in 1634, as consisting of two large courts. Many parts of the college were repaired and modernized in the eighteenth century. In the time of Caius (1574) the whole number of resident members amounted to one hundred and twenty-two; when Fuller wrote it had increased to one hundred and ninety; but in the time of Carter (1753) it

had been so much diminished that it was only "usually about sixty."

Buildings.—Queen's College, in its present state, consists of two principal courts, occupying the space between the lane at the back of St. Catherine's Hall (part of the ancient Mill Street) and the River Cam. The first court, which is built of brick and stone, and measures ninety-six feet by eighty-four feet, is entered from the lane by a lofty gateway-tower. On the north it communicates with a smaller court, having a range of buildings on one side only, and commonly known by the name of Walnut-tree Court. The northern side of the first or principal court is formed partly by the chapel; the western side is formed by the hall and butteries. The passage behind the screens of the hall leads into the second or inner court, sometimes called the old court, which extends to the bank of the river. This second court is surrounded on three sides by cloisters, each being about eighty feet long. The north side is occupied by the president's lodge. The cloister on the south separates the chief court from a smaller court, called frequently Pump Court. A few years ago a handsome pile of buildings was erected on the bank of the river, which was intended to form the southern wing of a new river front.

The Chapel.—The chapel, which occupies half of the north side of the principal court, is a plain modernized building, fifty-four feet long and twenty-one broad. The east window looks into the lane, opposite St. Catherine's Hall. At the west end of the chapel rises a small tower, with a clock placed there in the year 1733. Beneath is a large handsome sun-dial, which, according

to Carter, was made by Sir Isaac Newton. Internally, the chapel presents no remarkable features. The upper end is wainscoted with cedar; and there are two ranges of stalls on each side. Among the plate is a fine basin of silver gilt, given by Dr. Edward Martin, the president who was ejected by the parliamentarians, and inscribed with the words

DEO ET SACRIS REGINALIBUS CANTABR: EDW: MARTIN PRESID:

Cole states that "The chapel in the spring of 1773 was entirely taken to pieces and new modelled, tho' it seemed to want it very little: in the middle was sunk a square vault of —— feet by ——, in the finest bed of gravel I ever saw. A few leaden coffins were lit upon, but for whom, I believe, is not certainly known. The ceiling being altered from a cove to a flat one, the east window was forced to be lowered. All the monuments and stones were taken away, and those on the walls put in different positions to answer one another. The west end was enlarged, and a curious painted room, above the entrance to it, converted into a gallery for the master's family." * In another place he gives the following account of this painted room. "In a room over the antichapel, which they are also fitting up for a gallery for the master's family, when the wainscot was pulled down, they found the sides all covered with coats of arms on the wall in water-colours, as I apprehend, for I did not much observe them, being the arms of all the sees in England and of all the colleges in both Universities, except Sidney College: Emmanuel was there, so I suppose it was painted between the years 1584 and 1596. Among

* Coles's MSS. Collections, vol. ii. p. 12.

them was the coat of Devereux, earl of Essex, and Sackville, earl of Dorset, ensigned with earl's coronets and single coats. The earl of Essex his coat is in a window of the lodge." *

No chapel in the University is more interesting for its monuments than that of Queen's College. Many of its once numerous brasses are damaged or destroyed; Cole has fortunately given a description of those which remain when they were in a more perfect state than at present. "Just below the steps and under the organ-loft lies a handsome black marble, with the figure of a person on it compleat in brass, with an inscription at his feet and label all round it, with his arms above the label that comes out of his mouth. The figure represents a layman and M.A. in his proper habit at that time, which is very different from that of this age, and shows a compleat University beau of a hundred and fifty years since, and at the same time proves that the University, which at that time made several orders and regulations about the dress of its members, had reason for so doing. He is pourtrayed in a master's gown, with the lining of it turned back and finely flowered, so I suppose it was made of a rich silk, with short sleves, thro' which his arms came out at the bend, and laced at the bottom; his air kemb'd backwards, with a small ruff about his neck. His doublet, or waistcoat, which is very short and comes no further than his hipps and there fring'd, is finely slashed and pinked, as are his sleves, which come close to his wrists. His breeches are very tight, and come just to the bend of the knee, as our modern beaux wear them at present, and are there fringed; the

* Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 19.

stuff is the same, seemingly, as the turning up of his gown, being curiously wrought and flowered. His shoes, or pumps, are without heels, and slashed also. I have been the more exact in describing this monument, as I don't remember to have seen any one of the sort before so nicely engraved. Out of his mouth comes a label with this in it: *Lorde Jesu receve my sperit.*" * The inscription round the label of this monument, in Roman capitals, is as follows:

✠ ROBERTUS WHALLEY GENEROSUS NOTTINGHAMIENSIS SOCIUS QUONDAM HUJUS COLLEGII, OBIIT ANNO ÆTATIS SUÆ VICESIMO OCTAVO XVIII. DIE AUGUSTI ANNO DOMINI 1591.

Under his feet is the following epitaph:

Whalleyus cubat hic (fidum caput ille) Robertus,
Hic Cineres hic et dulciter Ossa cubant.
Illum sydereo prudens Deus inserit horto
Vere senem nec enim serior ussit hyems.
Mos erat auricomis vivo colludere musis,
Jamque novo angelicis certat honore choris.
Felix planta tua tellus radice superbit,
Ipsa sed aereis surgis in alta comis.
Dulce cuba æternum constans et amabile pectus
Musarum et charitum hoc in tumulo tumulus.

At the head of this monument is the one of John Stokys, already described. Cole says of this latter, "Going into this chapel July 2, 1768, I observed all the brass of Dr. Stokes's monument reaved, as to his portrait, except a small piece of the upper part of the face and cap." Another stone of old grey marble, with a complete brass representing a priest in his robes, has lost its inscrip-

* Cole, MSS. Collections, vol. ii. p. 15.

tions, with the exception of a fragment of the label from his mouth, which contains the following words:

. . . . tis inopinate,
. . . . t vigilàte,
et pro me q'so orate.

Cole seems to have supposed this the tomb of Andrew Dockett; though he describes another much worn and without inscription, which was said to be the monument of the first president of Queen's College. A few other early monuments are too much worn to be identified.* Among the inscriptions in memory of presidents of the college buried in the chapel, the most remarkable are those for Dr. James and Dr. Davies. The following

* "In the antichapel lie some grave-stones of antiquity. Under the N. wall lies a very old small marble which had formerly an inscription in a brass plate on it, which is now lost. Near this lies a stone with the effigies of a person on it in his doctor's habit in a small brass, but the inscription at his feet is now gone; so only can guess that it was designed for one of the presidents of this college since the Reformation by his having no tonsure; at his head is this inscription, added not many years since by the character it is wrote in:

Martin Dunstan servus M^ri
Andr. Dokett. Anno Domin.

Below his feet is this inscription also added:

Laur: Catelyn, S. T. B.
Hujus Coll: Soc: obiit
October 30th 1680. Ætat:
41½

Directly in the middle of the antichapel, and close by this last, lies an old grey marble with a small brass figure on it of a priest in a praying posture, but the inscription at his feet is torn away: this I have heard belong'd to Andrew Dockett the 1st president here, and who died in 1484. The figure is almost plain, being constantly trampled upon by the feet of those who go into the chapel."—*Cole.*

epitaph is on the monument of Dr. James, composed by Dr. Sedgwick, the twenty-sixth president of the college.

H. S. E.
Henricus James, S. T. P.
In Agro Somersetensi,
Patre Clerico natus,
In Schola Etonensi
Literis Humanioribus institutus,
Hujus Collegii Alumnus, Socius,
Et ultra XLI. Annos Praeses;
Cantuariensis et Eboracensis Canonicus,
Sacrae Theologiae Professor Regius:
In Cathedra,
Eruditus, Facundus, Acutus:
Domi,
Comis, Liberalis, Facetus;
Commodis et Dignitati Collegii,
Quibus sedulo invigilaverat,
Munifice prospexit moriens:
Obiit Coelebs Martii XV°.
A°. D^ui^. MDCCXVI.
AETAT. LXXV.
Praeses et Socii P. P.
MDCCXXXIX.

The following simpler epitaph preserves the name of the learned scholar, Dr. Davies:

Hic sitae sunt Reliquiae
Joannis Davies,
LL. et S. T. D.
Hujus Collegii Praesidis,
Ac Eliensis Canonici.
Natus est Londini Aprilis Die XXII. MDCLXXIX.
Denatus in his Aedibus Martii die VII. MDCCXXXI.
Plura dici noluit Vir optimus.

The Hall.—The college hall likewise underwent

I. A. Bell. J. Le Keux.

QUEENS COLLEGE.

THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY AS TAKEN IN 1837.

PART OF THE SECOND COURT.

extensive repairs and alterations in the first half of the last century. Over the entrance from the first court are the arms of the college; and at the upper end of the room, over the fellows' table, are those of the foundress. The large oriel window is ornamented with the arms of the foundresses, masters, and other distinguished personages of the college, blazoned and stained in glass by the late Charles Muss, enamel painter to the king. On the four side windows are the arms of the earl of Hardwicke, the earl of Stamford, Sir Henry Russell, and the college. At the upper end of the hall, behind the fellows' table, are portraits, by Hudson, of Elizabeth Widvile, queen of Edward IV. and co-foundress of the college; of Erasmus,

seated at a table, writing, and dressed in a fur cloak; and of Sir Thomas Smith, half-length, dressed in a fur cloak, and leaning on a globe. These pictures, which are very elegantly framed, were presented to the college by the three sons of Harry, fourth earl of Stamford.*

The combination-room, adjoining the hall, contains a fine portrait of Dr. Milner, president of the college and dean of Carlisle, painted by Harlow.

The President's Lodge, in the second court, is large and convenient, and contains a considerable number of old and valuable pictures, especially in the gallery which runs over the north side of the cloister, and, with its picturesque windows, forms one of the most remarkable features of the college. Among these pictures may be noticed, an old painting, on board, of Queen Elizabeth Widvile; Daniel Wray, painted by Dance; Admiral Caleb Barnes, 1665; General Monk; Sir George Saville, Bart.; a fine portrait (unknown) by Reynolds; Erasmus, by Holbein; and a valuable and singularly curious altar-piece from the old chapel, painted on three panels, and representing three subjects, Judas betraying Christ, the Resurrection, and Christ appearing to the apostles after his resurrection.

The Library is not in any way remarkable as a

* "In the hall, about 1766, were put up against the three principal pannels of wainscot behind the fellows' table, the pictures of Queen Elizabeth Woodville, mother to Queen Elizabeth of York, who was mother to King Henry the VIII. It was copied from an old picture of her, on board, in the master's lodge. This was given by the present earl of Stamford. The two other pictures are of Sir Thomas Smith and Erasmus, both given by the earl's two brothers, and are copies from original pictures, and framed very richly." Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 12.

building. It contains about thirty thousand volumes, of which a classed catalogue was made by the Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, and published in two volumes, royal octavo. Amongst them are a collection of Greek and Latin books given by Sir Thomas Smith; a fine copy of the Antwerp Polyglot Bible, given by Bishop Chaderton, one of the presidents of the college; about a hundred volumes given by Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon; nearly sixty folios given by Dr. Tyndall, dean of Ely; about six hundred volumes bequeathed by the learned John Smith; thirteen Persian and Turkish manuscripts, given by the Rev. Mr. Thompson; two thousand volumes left by the Rev. David Hughes, vice-president of the college; and about three thousand books bequeathed more recently by Dr. Milner.

The walks belonging to Queen's College consist chiefly of a fine terrace on the opposite bank of the river, shaded by lofty overhanging elms. The gardens lay behind the president's lodge. The communication between the second court and the walks on the other side of the river is by a curious wooden bridge of one arch. Carter, writing in 1753, soon after it was erected, says, "The bridge from the cloister to the stable, &c., which was wholly rebuilt A. D. 1746, may without flattery be esteemed one of the most curious pieces of carpentery of this kind in England; it contains in length upwards of 50 foot, being of one arch, composed of timbers curiously joined together, and supported on abutments of rustic stone-work, between which is a passage for the Cam, 40 foot in the clear, and of such height, that the waters in a common flood cannot reach the lowest timbers thereof."

The public bridge over the river at the corner of this college, commonly known as Queen's Bridge, was erected early in the seventeenth century, according to an agreement between the college and the town. A bridge had previously existed there.

Eminent Men.—Queen's College is remarkable for the number of eminent men who have received their education within its walls. At the head of its list of bishops stands Cardinal Fisher, bishop of Rochester in 1504; to whose name we may add those of Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter in the same year; John Poynet, bishop of Winchester in 1550; John Tayler (afterwards master of St. John's College), bishop of Lincoln in 1552; William Glynne (president), bishop of Bangor in 1555; Nicholas Robinson, bishop of the same see in 1566; John Whitgift (afterwards fellow of St. Peter's College and master of Pembroke Hall and of Trinity College), archbishop of Canterbury in 1583; Edmund Scambler, bishop of Norwich in 1584; William Chaderton (president), bishop of Lincoln in 1595; William Cotton, bishop of Exeter in 1598; John Jegon (afterwards master of Corpus Christi College), bishop of Norwich in 1602; Robert Townson, bishop of Salisbury in 1621; Richard Milbourne, bishop of Carlisle in the same year; John Davenant (president), who succeeded Townson as bishop of Salisbury; George Mountaine, archbishop of York in 1628; William Roberts, bishop of Bangor in 1637; John Towers, bishop of Peterborough in 1638; Anthony Sparrow (president), bishop of Norwich in 1676; Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely in 1691; and one Irish bishop, John Rider, bishop of Killaloe in 1612, afterwards of Down

and Connor. Several of these prelates were able writers. Among other theologians we may mention the names of, Dr. Henry Bullock, the friend of Erasmus, an eminent linguist, who "was compelled by Wolsey to write against Luther, tho' his affections were inclined to the protestant party;" Thomas Brightman, author of a commentary on the Book of Revelations; Stephen Nettles; Dr. William Covell; Dr. John Preston, afterwards master of Emmanuel College; the celebrated Thomas Fuller, author of the Church History, &c.; John Smith, author of Select Discourses; Thomas Cawton, an eminent puritan; Dr. Horton (president), also a learned puritan; Dr. William Johnson; Dr. Thomas Rymer; Dr. Thomas Brett; and Dr. John Warren. Among the earlier college worthies was Richard Whytford, who quitted his fellowship here to become a monk of Sion.

Queen's College has produced several eminent antiquaries, such as, the celebrated John Joscelyne, the secretary and assistant of Archbishop Parker; and John Weever, author of the Funeral Monuments. Among its principal critics and classical scholars were, Dr. Bullock, already mentioned; the famous Sir Thomas Smith, Queen Elizabeth's secretary of state; Joseph Wasse, the editor of Sallust; Dr. John Davies (master), the editor of several ancient writers. Simon Ockley, professor of Arabic in 1711, and author of the History of the Saracens, was also a member of Queen's College. Its chief mathematicians were, the celebrated Dr. John Wallis; and Dr. Isaac Milner (president), Lucasian professor in 1798. Among writers of a more miscellaneous kind were, Thomas Cheek, a minor poet and the friend of Garth; Thomas Newton, a Latin poet of some reputa-

tion; Edmund Bohun, author of the Dictionarium Geographicum, &c.; Dr. Peter Hausted, a religious poet of the seventeenth century; Dr. James Windlett, a Latin poet and linguist.

Benefactors.—Queen's College received its greatest benefactions during the period between its foundation and the beginning of the sixteenth century. Since that time the benefactors have been more numerous than rich. Fuller, writing in 1634, says that "the benefactors to this college in the days of Dr. Caius (writing eighty years since) amounted to more than an hundred and forty-seven. Much increased at this day: indeed no house for the quantity is endowed with better land of manors and farms, and less of impropriations belonging thereunto." The following list of the principal "modern benefactors" was given by Carter in the middle of the last century, since which time the college has continued to experience the munificence of many friends: Dr. Hugh Trotter, provost of Beverley, and treasurer of the church of York; William Weld, canon of St. Paul's; Sir Thomas Smith, knight, provost of Eton; Henry Wilshaw; Dr. Stokes, president of the college; John Chetham; Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon; John Joscelyne, secretary to Archbishop Parker; Dr. Mountaine, archbishop of York, who founded two scholarships; Dr. Davenant, president of the college, and bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Thomas Davyes, bishop of St. Asaph, who founded a scholarship; Joseph Binkes, of London, to whom also the college is indebted for a scholarship; Dr. Mapletoft; Dr. George Bardsey; Thomas Clarke; Lady Rouse; James Stoddard, grocer, of London, who founded a scholarship; William Roberts, bishop of Bangor, who

"gave a hundred pounds for purchasing an exhibition for a poor scholar of Bangor diocese, and the like at Jesus College, Oxford;" Dr. Henry James; and Ferdinando Smythes, "who gave fifteen hundred pounds to be appropriated to the use of three batchelors of arts, till the time of their taking their master's degree."

John Joscelyne founded a Hebrew lecture. Sir Thomas Smith endowed two scholarships, and gave "a great globe of his own making, and all his Latin and Greek books to the library." "Sir Thomas Smith," as Fuller observes, "may be beheld not as a benefactor to this house alone, but all colleges of literature in England. If Obadiah be so praised to all posterity for feeding an hundred of God's prophets, fifty in one cave, and fifty in another, with bread and water; what reward shall this worthy knight receive, who for ever feeds all the sons of the prophets both in Cambridge and Oxford (members of any society) with rent corn, which he procured by statute in parliament? The aforesaid knight recurs again (who cannot too often be mentioned) in the list of learned writers. Eminent for two excellent works. The one, of the Commonwealth of England. The other, of a more compendious way of printing, as which would defalk a fifth part of the cost in paper, and ink, besides as much of the pains in composing, printing, and reading of books only, by discharging many superfluous letters in spelling and accommodating the sounds of long and short vowels (to save terminating e's, and other needless additions of consonants) with distinct characters. However this design hath not hitherto met with general entertainment, chiefly on a suspicion that this modern way will render ancient books in a short

time unreadable to any save antiquaries; which whether a just or causeless jealousy, let others determine."*

It appears that this college has had at different times more than one coat of arms. Fuller says, "No college in England hath such exchange of coats of arms as this hath, giving sometimes the arms of Jerusalem (with many others quartered therewith) assigned by Queen Margaret, their first foundress. It giveth also another distinct coat, (viz.) a crosier, and pastoral staff saltire, piercing through a boar's head in the midst of the shield. This I humbly conceive bestowed upon them by Richard the Third (when undertaking the patronage of this foundation) in allusion to the boar which was his crest; and wherein those church implements disposed in saltire or in form of St. Andrew's cross, might in their device relate to Andrew Ducket so much meriting of this foundation. However, at this day the college waves the wearing of this coat, laying it up in her wardrobe, and makes use of the former only."

Patronage.—The patronage of Queen's College consists of the rectories of Bow-brikhill in the county of Buckingham; of those of Eversden Parva and St. Botolph's (Cambridge), and the vicarage of Oakington in Cambridgeshire; and of the rectories of Sandon in Essex; Seagrave in Leicestershire; Grimston, Rockland, and South Walsham, in Norfolk; Hickling in the county of Nottingham; and Newton Toney in Wiltshire. The church of St. Botolph in Cambridge (which was appropriated to the college by its first president, Andrew Dockett) remains in the gift of the president, who must nominate one of the eight senior divines.

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 165.

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JESUS COLLEGE.

THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY

PISCINA AND SEDILIA IN JESUS COLLEGE CHAPEL.

JESUS COLLEGE.

THIS college, situated apart from all the other similar buildings in the University, sprung out of the only nunnery which ever existed in the town of Cambridge. The date of the foundation of this religious house, and the name of the original founder, are equally uncertain. John Sherman, fellow of Jesus College in the seventeenth century, and the author of a valuable history of the college, written in Latin, and published recently from the original manuscript by Mr. Halliwell, adduces strong reasons for agreeing with Fuller in placing the foundation of the house of nuns at Cambridge (situated in the Greencroft, a name given to the tract of ground lying on the side of the river between the town and the priory of Barnwell) about the year 1133.* From the

* Shermanni Historia Collegii Jesu Cantabrigiensis. Ed. J. O. Halliwell, 1840, pp. 6, 7.

old deeds preserved in the college archives, and quoted by Sherman, it appears that William Monk, goldsmith, gave to the "nuns of Cambridge" certain lands at Shelford; and that to the same "nuns of Cambridge" the Lady Constance, daughter of Louis the Fat of France, and wife of Eustace, the eldest son of King Stephen, gave "all the right of fishing which appertained to the borough of Cambridge." Both these gifts were confirmed by King Stephen, and therefore made before the year 1154, when that monarch died.

Some time after this last-mentioned year the foundation was enlarged by the pious munificence of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, who as earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge was lord of the town. Two charters of this prince, preserved in the archives of Jesus College, are without date. By the first of these charters, that prince gave to the nuns of Cambridge ten acres of land in the Greencroft to found their conventual church, in perpetual alms, at a rent of two shillings a year, to be paid at the altar of the said church. This charter was confirmed by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1160. Sherman thinks that the first charter of Malcolm was made in the year 1159. Until this time it appears that the nuns had not possessed a conventual church. It seems to have been a stipulation that the church should be dedicated to St. Rhadegund, or that the nuns should adopt her form of monastic life; and from this period they are called, not, as before, simply the nuns of Cambridge, but "the nuns of St. Mary the Virgin and of St. Rhadegund." In the second charter of Malcolm, the Scottish prince confirms the former grant, and relieves the nuns from the annual payment of two

shillings, and from all other secular services whatever. Sherman thinks that this confirmation was made in 1164.

Soon after this period the nunnery of St. Rhadegund was enriched by numerous benefactions. King Henry III. gave to the nuns a portion of land lying between the priory and the King's Ditch. Nigellus, bishop of Ely, the predecessor of Theobald, had already given them some lands in the same neighbourhood. John le Moine, knight, gave them fifty acres of land in Shelford. Stephen de Escallariis gave them (about the same period) lands in West-Wrating. The patronage of the rectory of All Saints in Cambridge was appropriated to the nunnery by Geoffrey, third bishop of Ely. The advowson of the rectory of St. Clement in Cambridge was given to the nuns in the time of Eustace, fifth bishop of Ely. The rectory of the parish church of St. Rhadegund was appropriated to them in 1291, with the reservation of an annual pension of forty shillings to be paid by the nuns to the vicar of All Saints; at which time the two parishes of St. Rhadegund and All Saints, formerly distinct and separated by the King's Ditch, were united. To these benefactions many others were added during the thirteenth century, so that in the reign of Henry III. the houses and places in the town of Cambridge, belonging to the nuns of St. Rhadegund, were very numerous.

From the circumstance that the greater part of the archives of this house were preserved along with Jesus College, we know more of its history than of that of the other religious foundations in Cambridge. It consisted of a prioress and eleven nuns, of the order of Black Nuns of St. Benedict. The prioress was elected by the nuns.

Sherman discovered in the deeds of the nunnery the names of the following prioresses, with the dates in which they held office:

Dera, in the 42nd Hen. III.
Amicia le Chamberlayne, 7 Edw. I.
Helena, 21 Edw. I.
Agnes Burgulun, 30 Edw. I.
Cecilia, 10 Edw. II.
Mabilia Martyn, 6 Edw. III.
Alicia, 20 Edw. III.
Eva Wasteneis, 33 Edw. III.
Margarita Clarill, 44 Edw. III.
Alicia Pilet, 2 Rich. II.
Isabella Sudbury, 2 Hen. IV.
Margeria Harling, 9 Hen. IV.
Agnes Seyntelow, 4 Hen. V.
Joanna Lancaster, 8 Edw. IV.
Eliz. Walton, 12 Edw. IV.
Joanna de Cambridge, 1 Ric. III.
Joanna de Fulburne, 8 Hen. VII.

Besides these, six other prioresses were found mentioned in deeds without date, named Elena, Letitia, Milesentia, Mabilea, Agnes, and Constantia. From the ancient character of the documents in which these names occurred, Sherman believed them to be those of the first superiors of this house.

During the fourteenth century the priory of St. Rhadegund received various benefactions. Among other possessions of the nuns, was Ovyng's Hostle, in the parish of St. Michael, which was afterwards included in Trinity College. Among their greatest benefactors was King Henry VI. Sherman has given from the rolls of the nunnery the total sum of the yearly income of the house in three years of the reign of this monarch: in the

29th Hen. VI. it was £24. 1*s*. 10*d*.; in the 30th Hen. VI. £32. 10*s*. 2*d*.; in the 39th Hen. VI. £74. 2*s*. 4*d*. The second of these estimates is supposed to have been about the average income of the nuns of St. Rhadegund.

As we have observed, this house was the only nunnery known to have existed in Cambridge. Such an establishment is inconsistent with the idea of a multitude of young students; and it is probable that when the priory of St. Rhadegund was founded, there was no University at Cambridge, or at least the University was so small and unimportant that one foundation had no appearance of interfering with the other. The Nunnery and the University lived long together; we have no information to show the gradual corruption of the former, although we have several notices of injuries of another kind. In 1277, the buildings of the nunnery fell suddenly into ruin. In 1344, they suffered considerably by fire. In 1376, they were again burnt, and the loss on this occasion was so great, that the nuns were obliged to beg for their subsistence, as it is said, or rather, perhaps, to collect money to rebuild their house. It was rebuilt; but in 1390, the greater part of the buildings were blown down by a violent tempest. In the reign of Edward IV. the society itself was going fast to decay; until at last, in the reign of Henry VII., it fell into irrevocable ruin. The nuns had been gradually corrupted by their intercourse with the students; they had been led into habits of extravagance and debauchery; and while they lost their own credit, they wasted the revenues and the property of the house, until it was utterly inadequate to their support. The nunnery of St. Rhadegund, in the earlier part of the reign of Henry

VII., was in such a state of desolation, that there were not more than one, or, according to some accounts, two resident members.

John Alcock, bishop of Ely, scandalized with the dissolute conduct of the nuns, and conscious of the necessary influence of the University in corrupting such an establishment, seized the occasion of its momentary desertion by the sisterhood to obtain the permission of the king and the pope to convert the foundation into a college. It is said that when the bishop visited the nunnery he found but two resident sisters, one of whom was with child, and the other but a child herself. In the eleventh year of the reign of Henry VII., Bishop Alcock began to repair the ruinous buildings of the old religious house; and four years afterwards (in 1496), he placed in his new foundation a master, six fellows, and six scholars, having dedicated it to "the blessed virgin Mary, St. John the evangelist, and the glorious virgin St. Rhadegund." Succeeding bishops of Ely increased and amplified what Alcock had begun. James Stanley, the thirtieth bishop of that see, and brother of the first earl of Derby, in the twenty-second year of the reign of Henry VII. impropriated to the use of the new college the rectory of Great Shelford in Cambridgeshire, for the foundation of a fellowship. To him the college owed its first set of statutes: his successor Nicholas revised them, and reduced them to their present form. The first master of Jesus College was Dr. William Chubbes.

Other benefactors followed in the steps of these prelates, and increased the revenues or enlarged the buildings of Jesus College. The number of fellows was increased to seventeen, but has since been reduced to

sixteen. Bishop Stanley had founded a grammar-school in the college, with a master and usher, which was held in the buildings situated "between the tower and the fellows' garden." These buildings were erected in the earlier half of the sixteenth century, chiefly by the munificence of two ladies, Joane, wife of Sir Richard Hastings, and Catherine, widow of Sir Reginald Bray.

The following notes from the old treasurer's accounts, gathered from the college books in the seventeenth century by Dr. Worthington, and preserved in MS. Harl. No. 7033, form an interesting illustration of the state and customs of Jesus College during the latter half of the sixteenth century.

An. 1559. There were 13 fellows, of wch 4 were masters in arts, the other 9 bachelors. There were then, a chaplain in the house, who had quarterly 10*s.*; a schoolmaster who had £2 10*s.*; an usher who had 10*s.*

An. 1562. Mr. Lakyn was then master of the college. Expended on Jesus day, £1 5*s.* 8*d.* Expended at the plays, £4 14*s.* 5*d.* Payd for the exchange of £12 18*s.* of Spanish money, 16*s.* 8*d.*

An. 1563. Dr. Ithell was then master, doctor of law. Expended at ye acting of Adelphi, 10*s.* 1*d.* Exp. at the playing of Curculio, 6*s.* 8*d.*

An. 1564. Dr. Ithell the m^r^ was bursar. Expended at ye playing of Eunuchus, 6*s.* For rushes at the Queen's coming, 1*s.* 2*d.* For making a theater, 1*s.* For a pound of candles in ye whiting of ye cloysters at ye Queen's coming in ye night, 2 ob.

An. 1565. For two torches for the dialogue and shew in Christmas, 1*s.*

An. 1567. For Christmas quarter payd to the schoolmaster and usher. Thence nothing payd to such afterwards. Expended at the plays, £12 15*s.* 8*d.*

An. 1568. Exp. att the plays in the chappell, £4 6*s.* For mending after ye plays, &c.

An. 1569. The hangings in the hall taken down at the Commencement, &c.

An. 1570-1. For making clean the cloyster-yard and ye other yard, when my Ld Burleigh with the counsell came to town.

An. 1572-3. For mending the corner of the mud wall of ye master's close.

An. 1573-4. For making clean coll. yard, at my Lord North's coming hither. Mention of *our breaking up*, &c.

An. 1575-6. Expences in the chancell, south ile, & steeple, &c.

An. 1577-8. Expences in the comedy acted in the hall, &c., 23*s.* 2*d.*

An. 1579-80. This year Mr. Marshall's scholership was founded. A fire in Mr. Murgetrode's chamber, between the master's lodgings and the chappell. Charges of the comedy Bacchides, £1 19*s.* 1*d.*

An. 1580-1. In the east window of the ch. were the picture of Christ and ye picture of St. Peter. On the north side of the ch. the picture of Ignatius.

An. 1582-3. Mention of the organs. To Mr. Stringer for him that begins the psalms, 3*s.* 8*d.*

An. 1585-6. Sea coal first brought into the kitchin, heretofore wood and coal. Sea coal and turf this year. 24 webbs of lead blown down in ye chappell.

An 1588-9. This year Dr. Duport was made master of ye coll. For hedging about the walnut-tree. For juniper to aire the chappel on St. Mark's day.

An. 1590-1. For mending the mud wall in our m^r^ his close, &c.

An. 1592-3. For mending glass blown down by the great winde, &c.

An. 1593-4. The plague at Cambridge. To the glasier for new leading ye whole pane where the Founder is pictured.

An. 1595-6. For beating down the wyndows in our m^rs^ green ch., and wainscot ch.

An. 1596-7. For a bord for the founders and benefactors names to be sett in the library. The well in the fellows garden was made, and seats about ye walnutt tree.

An. 1597-8. Communion cloth on ye table, long 3 yards, broad an ell, cost £10. For drawing our Founder's picture, £1 6*s.* 8*d.* For a curtain of green sarcenet for it, 7*s.* For a ladder to the pulpit.

An. 1598-9. Charges of the comedy at Christmas, 1 *lib.*

During the period to which the preceding notes refer, the number of students in Jesus College was rapidly increasing, until the buildings were found insufficient for their accommodation. Under the sixteenth master, Dr.

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JESUS COLLEGE.

FROM THE MEADOWS

INTERIOR OF THE TOWER OF THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Richard Sterne, who was promoted to that office in the year 1633, it was considered necessary to erect a new building in the outer court. A subscription was raised for that purpose in 1637, the first stone of the new fabric was laid by the master in 1638, and the whole was finished about the year 1643, just at the moment when the University fell under the parliamentarian visitation. The ancient church of the nuns of St. Rhadegund, which had been preserved as the college chapel, furnished a plentiful harvest to the iconoclasts: it is recorded in a document frequently quoted in the present work, that, "Dec. 22, Mr. Bogleston, fellow, being present, we digged up the steps, and broke down of superstitious saints and angels 120 at least." Among the ejected royalists were the master, Dr. Sterne, and most of the fellows. Dr. Sterne was imprisoned and treated with considerable severity, on account of his activity in the

service of the king;* but, after the return of Charles II. to the throne, he was restored to the mastership of Jesus College, and subsequently promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle and to the archbishopric of York.

Buildings.—Jesus College is very pleasantly situated near the banks of the Cam, at the eastern entrance to the town, apart from the rest of the University. Its retired

* "Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was very active in sending the college plate to his majesty; for which (together with Dr. Beale, master of St. John's, Dr. Martin, master of Queen's,) he was by Cromwell (who had with some parties of soldiers surrounded the several chapels, where the students were all at prayers) seiz'd and carried in triumph to London. In the villages as they passed from Cambridge to London the people were called out by some of their agents to abuse and revile them. They were also led leisurely thro' the midst of Bartholomew Fair; where they were entertain'd with exclamations, reproaches, scorns, and curses. They had been near a year under restraint in several prisons, (where, by paying exorbitant fees, &c., they were reduced to the utmost extremity, having before been plunder'd of all they had,) when they were, by order of parliament, put on board a small ship, call'd the *Prosperous Sailor*, then lying at Wapping; where they were no sooner come but they were instantly put under hatches; the decks were so low that they could not stand upright, and yet denied stools to sit on, or so much as straw to lie on. Into this *little ease*, they crouded no less than 80 prisoners of quality, and that they might stifle each another, having no more breath than what they suck'd from one another's mouths, most maliciously and (certainly) to a murtherous intent, they stop'd up all the small augur-holes, &c. that might relieve them with fresh air. In this condition they were more like gally-slaves than free-born subjects, tho' men of such quality and condition; and had been so indeed, might some have had their wills, who were bargaining with some merchants to sell them to Algiers, or as bad a place, as hath been since notoriously known, upon no false or fraudulent information. After this Dr. Sterne was removed from the ship and kept confin'd in prison. At length, having lost all he had, and suffered to the last degree for his loyalty, he was permitted to have his liberty. After which he lived obscurely till the Restoration."—*Carter's History of the University of Cambridge*, p. 220.

situation attracted the attention of James I., who, when on a visit to Cambridge, expressed his opinion of the University in a saying which has since been frequently repeated, "That if he lived in the University, he would pray at King's, eat at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus." This college consists of two courts. The principal court (formerly distinguished as the *outer court*, and now generally called the *first* court) is a square of about a hundred and forty-one feet by a hundred and twenty feet, and is formed chiefly by the buildings erected during the mastership of Dr. Sterne. The western side is open to the meadow, from which it is divided only by iron palisades. The second (and smaller) court consists of the more ancient buildings, which formed originally the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, and is surrounded by a cloister. This is what in the notices from the college books is called the "cloyster-yard:" in it are the entrances to the chapel, hall, and master's lodge. The front of the college consists of a line of buildings a hundred and eighty feet in length, with a gateway-tower over the entrance. The chapel, with its square tower, forms one of the most prominent features of the college, from whatever side we view it.

Jesus College chapel, which, as we have already stated, was the ancient church of the nunnery, is in fact one of the most interesting buildings in Cambridge. It is in the form of a cross, having a transept, and a large square tower rising from arches at the intersection of the nave. The ante-chapel contains some interesting examples of Anglo-Norman and early English ornament, although it has suffered much from the visitation of the puritan reformers of the days of Cromwell. The en-

graving on the first page of this description represents the early piscina and sedilia which still remain. Of the ancient sepulchral monuments in which this chapel was once rich, only two have been spared. One of them belonged to a sister of the nunnery, whose name probably was Rosabert, and appears to relate to a remote period: on it is inscribed the following Leonine verse:

MORIBUS ORNATA JACET HIC BONA BERTA ROSATA.

The second commemorates Prior John de Pykenham; and we can only account for its being found here by the supposition that it was transferred hither from the ruins of the neighbouring priory of Franciscans: it bears the inscription,—

HIC JACET FRATER JOHANNES DE PYKENHAM, MAGISTER SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ, PRIOR HUJUS LOCI, CUJUS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEUS!

Among the more modern funeral monuments are those of several of the masters of the college, and of some of the benefactors. Among the latter may be mentioned a tablet in the north transept, with a medallion to the memory of Tobias Rustat, Esq., yeomen of the robes to Charles II. The celebrated traveller Dr. E. D. Clarke also lies buried in this chapel, as well as John Sherman, president of the college, to whom we owe the history of the society, written in Latin, and published by Mr. Halliwell.

The tower of this edifice has a beautiful lantern story, once open to the nave, but now excluded from view by a modern ceiling. The tower itself is supported by bold arches and pillars. The old oak ceiling of the chapel is concealed by a plain flat ceiling of plaster. On each side are three flat-arched windows of three mullions,

beyond which are a very beautiful series of lancet windows, and on the south side in the chancel, elegant pillared niches in the walls, under them. The wainscot of the seats is plain. The east window of the chancel is filled with portraits and armorial bearings in painted glass, given by William Hustler, Esq., fellow of this college and University registrar. Underneath this window is a painting by Jouvenet (a French painter), representing the Presentation in the Temple, given to the college by Dr. Pearce (then master) in 1796. In various parts of the chapel is seen the device of Bishop Alcock (the founder), consisting of a figure of a cock.

The hall stands between the two courts, which communicate by the passage separating the screen from the butteries. It is a fine room, fifty-four feet long, twenty-seven broad, and about thirty feet high, with a handsome timber roof, of which the arches rise alternately out of a cock as its corbel head. This, as we have already observed, was the device of Bishop Alcock, and is repeated in different parts of the college. The oriel window on the north side stands under a delicate roof of fan-work. Among the paintings in this hall are portraits of Archbishop Cranmer; Dr. William Harvey; Archbishop Sterne; Tobias Rustat, Esq., painted by Sir Peter Lely; and a very curious old portrait of Henry VIII. In the master's lodge are portraits of Archbishops Cranmer and Bancroft, on board. The library contains some valuable books, and a considerable number of manuscripts, many of which appear to have belonged originally to the abbey of Rievaux.

The gardens and meadows of Jesus College are remarkably picturesque and agreeable.

Eminent Men.—Several of the greatest ornaments of the English church received their education in Jesus College. Among the most celebrated we may name the three archbishops, Cranmer, Bancroft, and Sterne. The other prelates bred here, were, Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely in 1534; the celebrated John Bale, bishop of Ossory in 1552; William Hughes, bishop of St. Asaph in 1573; Edmund Scambler, bishop of Norwich in 1584; Hugh Billet, bishop of Chester in 1595; George Lloyd, bishop of Chester in 1604; John Owen, bishop of St. Asaph in 1629; Griffith Williams, bishop of Ossory in 1641; Thomas Westfield, bishop of Bristol in 1641; Humphrey Henchman, bishop of London in 1663; Robert Morgan, bishop of Bangor in 1666; John Pearson, bishop of Chester in 1672; Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury in 1747; Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York in 1747; Samuel Hallifax, bishop of St. Asaph in 1789; and Richard Beadon, bishop of Bath and Wells in 1802. Among theological writers who were not bishops, two masters, John Duport and Roger Andrews, were employed in the translation of the Bible; Dr. William Chubbes, the first master, was a celebrated logician; John Dodd, one of the fellows, was famous among the puritans for his skill in the Hebrew language; Nathaniel Spinkes, Robert Marsden, and Dr. Richard Warren, were writers engaged in the controversy with Bishop Hoadley. Among other writers it is sufficient to mention the names of Dr. John Worthington, master of the college in 1657; Sir Richard Fenshaw and Elijah Fenton, poets; David Hartley, the philosopher; Laurence Sterne; Gilbert Wakefield, the critic and editor of Lucretius; Francis Fawkes, the translator of Anacreon; John

Flamstead, the astronomer; Dr. E. D. Clarke, the traveller; Sir Thomas Elliot; Dr. Thomas Legge, a writer of tragedies in the seventeenth century; Christopher Lord Hatton; John Squire, the author of various tracts against the papists and dissenters; Dr. John Nalson, author of the Historical Collections; the Hon. Dr. John North and Roger North; Dr. William Saywell; John Killingbeck; John Hughes, the editor of Chrysostom. To these names of celebrated men we may add those of Dr. Robert Tyrwhitt, founder of the Hebrew scholarships; Sir William Boswell, embassador of Charles I. to Holland; and Sir Richard Hutton, judge of the Common Pleas.

Benefactors.—The list of benefactors to Jesus College is tolerably extensive. Four fellowships were added to the original foundation by Dr. John Fuller, the seventh master, and by other persons the number was increased to sixteen. Of the forty-six scholarships, differing much in value, eleven were founded by Tobias Rustat, Esq., for clergymen's orphans of all counties in England and Wales; several others are likewise appropriated to the sons of clergymen; a few are restricted to particular counties or schools; but the greater number are open. One fellowship, founded by James Stanley, bishop of Ely, is in the exclusive nomination and appointment of the bishops of that see.

Among the other principal benefactors were, Dr. William Cooke and his three brothers; Christopher Lord Hatton; Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Ely; Dr. Duport; &c. Lord Hatton gave a hundred pounds towards the expenses of building the new court, and also granted the college the free use of his quarry to

supply stone for that purpose. Sir William Boswell and Sir Richard Hutton were also among the subscribers on that occasion. A list of the names of the principal contributors to the building of the new court is given by Sherman. "Sir Robert Read, of Bore Place in Kent, lord chief justice of England, gave that great brewhouse by the bridge of the city of Cambridge, they paying yearly £4 to each of the professors of philosophy and logic."* Sherman † has given a list of the earlier benefactors to the library, among whom was William Fairfax, canon of York, brother of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax.

The visitor of this college is the bishop of Ely, and the mastership is in his appointment.

Patronage.—The patronage of this college lies chiefly in Cambridgeshire, comprising the vicarages of All Saints and St. Clement in the town, and those of Comberton, Fordham, Guilden Morden, Hinxton, Swavesey, and Whittlesford, with the rectories of Graveley and Harlton, in the county. In addition to these, the college possesses the vicarage of Elmstead in Essex; the rectory of Stanley Regius in the county of Gloucester; that of Tewing in Hertfordshire; and those of Cavendish and Whatfield in Suffolk, and the vicarage of Hundon in the county last mentioned.

* Carter's History of Cambridge, p. 211.

† Shermanni Historia Collegii Jesu Cantabrigiæ, ed. J. O. Halliwell, p. 33.

I. A. Bell. J. Le Keux

CLARE HALL;
FROM THE GARDENS

CLARE HALL BRIDGE.

CLARE HALL.

The first foundation of Clare Hall was laid by Richard de Badew, a gentleman of a good family which was settled at Great Badew, near Chelmsford in Essex. In 1326, (the 19 Edward II.) Richard de Badew, being then chancellor of the University, with the regents, bought of Nigellus (or Neil) de Thornton, a physician, two messuages and a piece of ground in Milnestrete, near the church of St. John Zachary, which they converted into a house of learning under the name of University Hall. This foundation had no further endowment: Richard de Badew placed in it a principal and scholars, who were pensioners, living at their own expense, and receiving no revenue from their college. After having existed in this manner a few years, the

buildings were reduced to ruin by a disastrous fire in 1338.

The University now looked about for some powerful patron by whose munificence their loss might be repaired. It is said that one of the members of the hall had considerable influence with the Lady Elizabeth de Clare, countess of Burgh, daughter and one of the coheiresses of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who acted so prominent a part in the baronial wars of the reign of Henry III., and, by her mother, grand-daughter of King Edward I. This noble lady obtained of King Edward III. a license for the foundation of a college; and, in 1340, the principal of University Hall having resigned it into her hands, she, with the consent of Richard de Badew, rebuilt and endowed it. The old principal of University Hall, Walter de Thaxted, was made first master of the new college, which, from its foundress, took the name of CLARE HALL.

Of the early history of this college we know little, for many of its archives appear to have perished in successive disasters. Although the design of Elizabeth de Clare was left imperfect at her death, Clare Hall appears at that time to have been one of the largest colleges in the University. Chaucer * has selected this college, as it has been supposed, for the scene of one of his most humorous tales, that of the Miller of Trompington, which gives a curious picture of college life at Cambridge in the fourteenth century. He calls it the Soler Hall, (a name which it is supposed to have taken from a *soler*, or open gallery,) and says that it was a large building:

* Chaucer is stated by some to have been educated in Clare Hall; but there appear to be no substantial grounds for such a statement.

"And namely ther was a gret college,
Men clepe the Soler-hall at Cantebrege."

This college sent their wheat and barley to the miller of Trompington to be ground into flour and malt:

"And on a day it happed in a stound,
Sike lay the manciple on a maladie,
Men wenden wisly that he shulde die.
For which this miller stale both mele and corn
An hundred times more than beforn."

At last two of the scholars ask their warden to let them carry the college corn to the mill, that they might protect it against the miller's rapacity: they are described as merry playful fellows, and go armed with sword and buckler:

"Than were ther yonge poure scoleres two,
That dwelten in the halle of which I say;
Testif they were, and lusty for to play;
And only for hir mirth and revelrie
Upon the wardein besily they crie,
To yeve hem leve but a litel stound
To gon to mille, and seen hir corn y-ground:
And hardily they dorsten lay hir necke,
The miller shuld not stele hem half a pecke
Of corn by sleighte, ne by force hem reve.
And at the last the wardein yave hem leve.
* * * * *
Forth goth Alein the clerk, and also John,
With good swerd and with bokeler by hir side."

It appears that Clare Hall continued long to be known popularly by its original name of University Hall. In 1439, William Byngham, rector of St. John Zachary in London, having built a hostle near Clare Hall, which

he named God's House, petitioned King Henry VI. for a license to endow it for a priest, and twenty-four scholars, who were to commence in grammar, and to give it to, or rather place it under the protection of, the older foundation of Clare Hall. The king's license authorizes Byngham to found the said college for twenty-four scholars and a priest, to be subject to the master and fellows of Clare Hall, "vulgarly called University Hall." The site of this small foundation being soon afterwards required for the large foundation of King's College, the king removed the scholars of God's House to a hostle he had built near St. Andrew's Church, and at the beginning of the following century they were re-founded as Christ's College. The original petition of William Byngham,* written in English in the quaint language of the time, is a curious illustration of the state of learning in England in the first half of the fifteenth century:

"Unto the Kyng our Soverain Lord.

"Besecheth ful mekely your poure preest and continuell bedeman William Byngham, person of Seint John Zacharie of London, unto your Soverain Grace to be remembred how that he hath diverse tymes sued unto your Highnesse shewyng and de[cla]ryng by bille how gretely the clergie of this youre reaume, by the which all wysdom, konnyng, and governaunce standeth, is like to be empeired and febled, by the defaute and lak of scolemaistres of gramer, in so moche that as your seyd poure besecher hath founde of late over the est partie of the wey ledyng from Hampton to Coventre and so forth no ferther north than Rypon lxx. scoles voide or mo that weren occupied all at ones w^in l. yeres passed, bicause that there is so grete scarstee of maistres of gramar, whereof as now ben almost non,

* Copies of the petition, and of the king's license, are given in Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 2.

nor none mawen be hade in your Universitees over those that nedes most ben occupied still there: Wherefore please it unto your most Soverain Highnesse and plentevous grace to considre how that for all liberall sciences used in your seid Universitees certein lyflode is ordeyned and endued, savyng onely for gramer, the which is rote and grounde of all the seid other sciences, and thereupon graciously to graunte licence to your forseid besecher that he may yeve w^t^outen fyn or fee .... mansion y-called Goddeshous, the which he hath made and edified in your towne of Cambrigge for the free herbigage of poure scolers of gramer, and also that he and whatsomevere other persone or persones to that wele willed and disposed mowen yeve also w^t^outen fyn and fee, lyflode, as londes, tenementes, rentes, and services such as is not holden of you immediately by knyght service, or advousons of churches, though thei ben holde of you, or of ony other by knyght service, to the value of l. li. by yere, or elles to suche yerely value as may please unto your gode grace, unto the maister and scolers of Clare Hall in your Universitee of Cambrigge and to their successours, and also to graunte licence to the same maister and scolers and their successours for to resceyve w^t^outen fyn and fee the same mansion, and the seid other londes, tenementes, rentes, and services, and advousons, to the seid value, after the forme of a cedule to this bille annexed, to yntent that the seid maister and scolers mowe fynde perpetually in the forseid mansion y-called Goddeshous xxiiii. scolers for to comense in gramer, and a preest to governe them, for reformacon of the seid defaute, for the love of God and in the wey of charitee."

Our account of the earlier benefactors of Clare Hall is very imperfect. It is said that King Richard III. claimed, on the ground of kindred, to be considered the representative of the foundress, and that he "increased the number of fellows and scholars, and ordained that there should be a master, twelve fellows, four scholars,

and six poor scholars, maintained on the revenues of the hall." * Fuller throws some doubt upon the accuracy of this statement.

The first notice relating to the buildings of Clare Hall occurs in 1525, when, on the morrow of St. Dennis, another fire burnt down great part of the master's lodge and treasury, with the archives. When these were rebuilt, a chapel was added to the college, which is said not to have previously possessed one, but to have used St. Edward's Church for that purpose. This appears somewhat uncertain: in the account of the visitation of the University in 1401, it is stated that the commissioners visited Clare Hall *in its chapel* (*in capella ejusdem collegii*). It is true that this may be understood as meaning simply the place used for the college chapel. The chapel built after the fire of 1525 remained in existence till the middle of the last century, and a rude sketch of it will be found among the collections of William Cole.† Cole there says, (alluding to the rebuilding of the lodge, &c., at the time of which we are now speaking,) —" I have seen a plan of the old college as it then stood, by the favour of my friend the Rev. Mr. Goddard, senior fellow of the college and vicar of Gransden in Huntingdonshire, in a statute book of the college, neatly painted, which is quite different from the present building, for, as the whole stood much nearer to our college (King's) than it now does, viz., came to where the brick wall at the W. end of our chapel and run along and joyned to the porter's lodge behind their

* Carter's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 52.

† Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 2. It appears also in Loggan's view of the college.

own chapel; so their refectory stood on the W. side of their quadrangle fronting the river, which had no bridge over it." The new chapel appears to have remained many years without consecration; for in Cardinal Pole's visitation of the University in 1557, when the visitors attended service in the chapel of Clare Hall, Nicholas Ormaneto (an Italian priest and the pope's datary), who was one of them, observing that there was no sacrament there, and inquiring the reason of Rowland Swinborne, was informed that the chapel had not yet been consecrated. The datary, we are told, "chided" the master very bitterly for this neglect. It was probably occasioned in part by the uncertainty in which the fate of the college had been involved during many years. At the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., the protector had formed the design of joining Clare Hall and Trinity Hall, and forming them into a large college for the education of civilians, but he was thwarted by the obstinacy of the two masters, who were both soon afterwards ejected. Rowland Swinborne, who appears to have been strongly attached to the old religion, was succeeded in the mastership of Clare Hall by Dr. John Madew, who, as vice-chancellor, had distinguished himself by his zeal in defending the right of the university against the town. On the accession of Queen Mary, Swinborne was restored, but he was again ejected at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and Madew was replaced. The repeated interchanges between these two masters gave rise to a distich which has been preserved by Fuller:

> "Swinbornum Madew sequitur, Madewque vicissim
> Swinbornus; sortes versat utrinque Deus."

In the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, Clare Hall appears to have been prominently active in the then University custom of performing plays. King James frequently visited Cambridge in order to witness these performances. In the time of Elizabeth, the jealousies and disputes between the townsmen and the scholars ran high: the former seem to have supposed that amid the changes of the Reformation they were suddenly to become masters over the others, and they were disappointed to find that in this respect things were allowed to remain in the same state as before. In 1598, some of the students indulged their spleen in the composition of a satirical comedy, which was acted in Clare Hall, but unfortunately the original is not now known to exist. "Having gotten a discovery of some town privacies, from Miles Goldsborrough (one of their own corporation), they composed a merry (but abusive) comedy, (which they called *Club-Law*,) in English, as calculated for the capacities of such, whom they intended spectators thereof. Clare Hall was the place wherein it was acted, and the mayor, with his brethren, and their wives, were invited to behold it, or rather themselves abused therein. A convenient place was assigned to the townsfolk, (riveted in with scholars on all sides,) where they might see and be seen. Here they did behold themselves in their own best clothes (which the scholars had borrowed) so lively personated, their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions, that it was hard to decide which was the true townsman, whether he that sat by, or he who acted on the stage. Sit still they could not for chafing, go out they could not for crowding, but impatiently patient

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

CLARE HALL QUADRANGLE

were fain to attend till dismissed at the end of the comedy."* The towns-people made a complaint to the privy-council against this libellous comedy, and the actors received a slight reprimand. Some years later a member of this college composed another satirical comedy (or rather adapted it from the Trapulario of the Italian writer Baptista Porta †), under the title of IGNORAMUS. This comedy, the object of which was to throw ridicule on the English common law, was acted in the hall of Trinity College before King James, on Thursday, the 8th of March, 1614-15; its author was George Ruggle, and from the circumstances attending its origin it has obtained an historical celebrity. King James made an ostentatious display of contempt for the English common law, and was gratified by this obsequious flattery of his prejudices.

The buildings of Clare Hall seem to have undergone no repairs since the fire of 1525, and at the beginning of the seventeenth century they had fallen into a state of alarming decay. In the maps attached to Caius and Fuller, this college appears as a single quadrangle, one side of which formed the side of the lane which was part of the ancient Milnestrete, and the entrance to which seems to have been at the south-east corner. Towards 1638, the old ruinous buildings were taken down, and the present edifice commenced by the aid of subscriptions added to the money which the college had saved for that purpose. But when about one-half of the work was done, the great civil war broke out, and

* Fuller's History of Cambridge, p. 294.

† A copy of the Italian play, with Ruggle's notes in the margin, is said to be still preserved in the library of Clare Hall.

it was left unfinished. On the 27th of December, 1643, the chapel was visited by the parliamentary commissioners: "we destroyed," says Dowsing, "in the presence of Mr. Gunning, fellow, 3 cherubims, the 12 apostles, a cross, and 6 of the fathers in the windows, and ordered the steps to be levelled." Dr. Oley, who had been an active superintendent of the new buildings, was ejected, together with the master, and several other fellows.

John Evelyn observes in 1654, "Clare Hall is of a new and noble designe, but not finish'd." Indeed no steps appear to have been taken for the completion of the new buildings until after the Restoration, when the college continued the works with its own funds, until it had incurred an expense of about two thousand pounds. A public subscription was then opened, and the whole was completed before the end of the century. A statement of their wants was published in 1685 (at the end of a sermon which had been preached by Dr. Vincent before King Charles at Newmarket in 1674), by which it appears that they had then completed about one-half of the part of the original design which had been left unbuilt at the breaking out of the civil war. About the middle of the last century the old chapel, which had not been touched when the new college was built, was found to be either inconvenient or ruinous, and it was determined to build a new chapel. The present edifice was designed by Sir James Burrough; the first stone was laid on the 3rd of May, 1763, and the whole was completed in 1769, at an expense of upwards of seven thousand pounds. The following inscription was placed on the foundation stone:

RESURGENTIS
COLLEGII, 1638,
SACELLI, 1763,
POSUIT
P. S. GODDARD, M.
Maii 3.

BUILDINGS.—The buildings of Clare Hall, as they now stand, have no traits of antiquity to recommend them to our notice. It is a good specimen of the architectural style of the beginning of the seventeenth century. The present site, which consists of one court, a hundred and fifty feet long by a hundred and eleven broad, occupies less ground than the original plan. Indeed the number of students appears to have diminished since the sixteenth century: in the time of Caius the number of resident members was a hundred and twenty-nine, whilst in that of Fuller it was only a hundred and six, and, when Carter wrote, "about a hundred." On the north side of the court are the library, hall, and combination-room; and on the west side, the master's lodge. The chapel stands without the college gate, which forms the entrance from the town.

The buildings of Clare Hall are all distinguished by their elegance of design; but the chief beauty of the college is the front which it presents towards the river. It is built with Kelton stone, and is ornamented with two ranges of pilasters, the lower one of the Tuscan, and the upper of the Ionic order. Between these pilasters are three rows of sash windows; the upper and lower ones being adorned with architraves, and the middle row with pediments. This fine front is finished with a circular pediment, and ornamented with urns, an entablature, and a handsome balustrade. The gateway leads

from the court over a very elegant stone bridge, agreeing in style with the building, into a broad walk planted with lime-trees, which opens on what is termed Clare Hall Piece, a beautiful lawn at the back of the college.

The Chapel of Clare Hall is situated on the outside of the court, at the eastern front, in a small court-yard enclosed with iron palisades. The present chapel is, as has been already stated, of modern construction. The exterior is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, rising from a rustic base, and supporting a handsome cornice, crowned with a balustrade. The ante-chapel, which is entered from the north-east corner of the court, is an octagon, lighted from a richly ornamented dome. The interior of the chapel is adorned with a handsome coved ceiling of stucco-work: the seats and wainscoting are of Norway oak, neatly carved, and the floor is of black and white marble. The altar-piece is a fine painting of the Salutation, by Cipriani.

It does not appear that any corpse had been buried in the old chapel; a circumstance which was explained by a tradition, current in the time of Cole, that the chapel had never been consecrated. The only monument it contained was an inscription to one of the later masters of the college, Dr. Samuel Blythe, who had been remarkably active in promoting the new buildings and repairs during his mastership, and in other ways a benefactor to the college, and who died in 1713.

The north side of the court is occupied by the hall, combination-room, and library, the hall occupying nearly one-half of its extent.

The college Hall is a large and handsome room,

sixty-nine feet long, twenty-one broad, and twenty-five high. The Combination-Room is one of the best in the University. It contains portraits of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, by Mirevelt; of Archbishop Tillotson; Bishop Moore; the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the University, a whole length; and of the Lady Elizabeth de Clare, the foundress, a copy by Freeman.

The Library extends from the combination-room to the master's lodge, and is elegantly fitted up and ornamented with columns and carvings of Norway oak. It is well stored with printed books, and contains a good collection of the Spanish and Italian writers. Among the valuable articles in this library is shown one of the folio Bibles of Pope Sixtus V., which were rigorously suppressed, and which are therefore extremely rare. The manuscripts in this library are not numerous.

The library of this college occupied originally a room over the old chapel. Until the time when the new chapel was erected, only the better and more valuable books were deposited in the new library, and even in the time of Cole the larger portion of the books remained in the library over the chapel. The old chapel and library are exhibited in Loggan's bird's-eye view of the college.

The Master's Lodge occupies the northern half of the west side of the court, and possesses in itself no remarkable feature to attract our attention. It has a pleasant and tasteful garden in front, sloping down to the river. The fellows' gardens are on the opposite side of the river.

Eminent Men.—The distinguished men educated in Clare Hall belong to almost every class of literature and science. Its most remarkable prelates were, Nicholas

Heath, archbishop of York in 1553, and lord chancellor of England under the persecuting Mary; and John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury in 1691. The former had been successively bishop of Rochester and Worcester, before his elevation to the see of Canterbury, and had been deprived by Edward VI. in 1551: he was again deprived at the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Other bishops belonging to this college were, Augustin Lindsell, bishop of Hereford in 1633; Humphrey Henchman, bishop of London in 1663; Peter Gunning, master of St. John's College, and bishop of Ely in 1674; John Moore, bishop of Ely in 1707; and one Irish prelate, Josiah Hort, bishop of Ferns in 1721. Of these prelates, Tillotson, Lindsell, and Gunning, are well known as theological writers. Among other theologians and men remarkable for their piety, we may mention the names of Dr. John Boyse, dean of Canterbury, author of the learned Postils in defence of the Litany, and of Bishop Andrews, against Belanus the Jesuit; Ralph Cudworth, master of the college in 1644, the well-known author of the 'Intellectual System;' the eminently pious Nicholas Ferrar, who died in 1637; Henry Jollyffe, dean of Bristol; and, among the puritans and nonconformists, David Clarkson, Joseph Trueman, and Samuel Calvert. Among writers on philosophy were, Richard Tompson and Dr. Green. The celebrated William Whiston, fellow in 1693, and the unfortunate Dr. William Dodd, executed for forgery, were also of Clare Hall.

Among the linguists and antiquaries of Clare Hall, we find the names of Abraham Wheelocke, the celebrated orientalist and Anglo-Saxon scholar, fellow in 1617; Thomas Phillipot, the historian of Kent, 1659; Dr. John

Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch, who died in 1779; John Parkhurst, the lexicographer, who died in 1797; and Edward King, F.R.S. and F.S.A., the celebrated antiquary and critic, who died in 1807. Among its poets are, George Ruggle, author of the comedy of Ignoramus, already mentioned; and William Whitehead, poet laureate, 1757, a native of Cambridge. To these is frequently added the name of Geoffrey Chaucer, but apparently without any substantial grounds for supposing that he studied here. George Jollyffe, M.D., who removed from Oxford to Clare Hall, was eminent as the discoverer of the *vasa lymphatica*. The only statesman of eminence educated here was Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the University in 1748.

Benefactors.—The endowments of this college have been considerably enlarged by numerous benefactions. The society consisted originally of a master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, which have now been increased to ten senior, nine junior, and three bye-fellows, and about fifty scholars and exhibitioners. "Master Cave" gave twelve pounds a year for the maintenance of two scholars. King Richard III. increased the number of fellows and scholars to twelve fellows, four scholars, and six poor scholars. Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, gave a hundred and eight pounds a year in good farms, for the maintenance of three fellows and eight scholars. John Freeman, Esq., of Great Billing, and William Butler of Ipswich, "formerly honorary president of this hall, (our English Esculapius,) the most acceptable prime physician to the court, city, and commonalty; resorting to him from all parts, to the eternal honour of his name, and the admiration of future ages: of which two, the latter not only

gave a chalice of solid gold for the communion-table, and a stately carpet to cover the same; but also by his will, left the college two curious flaggons, the one of christal, the other serpentine, tipp'd with silver; and all his books in folio. The other gave two thousand pounds for the maintenance of two fellows and eight scholars." George Ruggle gave in money and plate four hundred pounds. Samuel Blythe, master, gave six thousand pounds in money to purchase advowsons and books. Joseph Diggins, Esq., gave one hundred and thirty pounds a year to augment the salary of the fellows and scholars. The list of minor benefactors is very numerous.

Patronage.—The livings in the gift of Clare Hall are, the vicarages of Duxford St. John and Litlington, in Cambridgeshire; Birdbrooke rectory in Essex; the rectory of Datchworth in Hertfordshire; that of Brington cum Old Weston and Bythorn, and Everton and Gransden Magna vicarages in Huntingdonshire; the vicarage of Wrawby cum Brig, in Lincolnshire; Hardingham rectory in Norfolk; Elmsett, Westley and Fornham, and Waldingfield Magna rectories in Suffolk; Ockley rectory, and Rotherhithe, in Surrey; and the rectories of Orcheston St. Mary, in Wiltshire, and Patrington, in Yorkshire.

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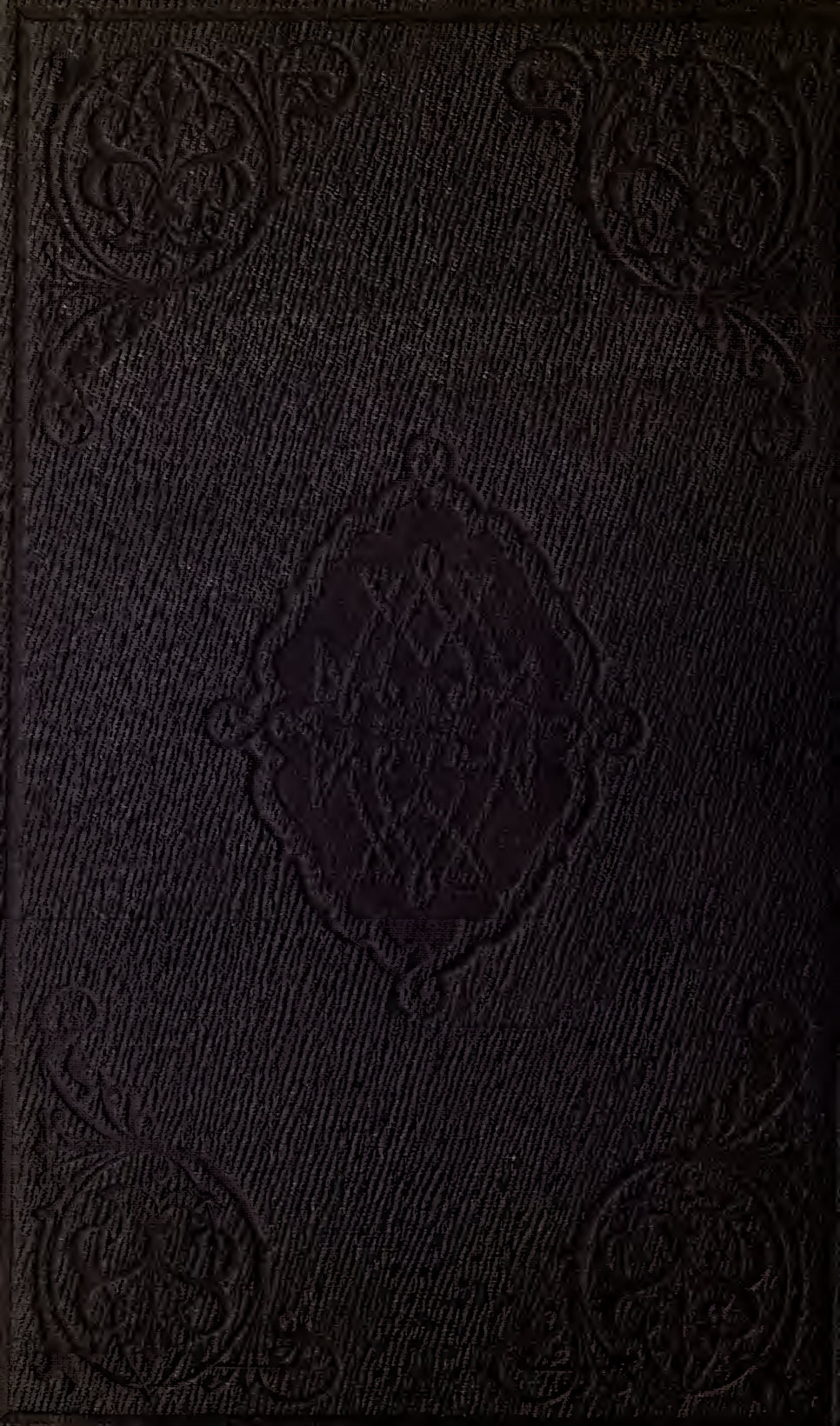
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